

SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.
HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Planting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon, Buggies, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. A. B. WEBB

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McElen's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons &c.
repaired by
E. B. MCLELEN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

TIN SHOP.
THE undersigned, having procured the necessary machinery and material, and employed W. W. Nisbet, one of the best and most experienced workmen in the South, have now every variety of
Tinware,
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled.
G. B. DEUTHER,
W. A. DRISKILL.
Old pewter and country produce taken in exchange for Tinware. Repairing done only on Saturdays.

New Steam Grind Mill.
THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity required into meal of as good quality as can be made by any mill in the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.
March 17, 1866. G. SOUTHER.

HUGH FRANCIS and JOHN F. LITTLE having associated theirelves in business will continue at the old stand.
HUGH FRANCIS, JOHN F. LITTLE.
Jan'y 1st, 1866.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
Of Alabama,
Has located in the country near Seale, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for
PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI, DISEASES OF FEMALES, &c.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if given three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

REMOVAL.
DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent. Nov. 25, '65.—17

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. November 18, 1865.—17.

Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS,
Practising Physician,
OXFORD, Ala.
HAS also a good supply of FRESH MEDICINES for sale for cash only. Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866.—2m.

FOR SALE.
A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with new wagon bed and gear included. Mrs. M. ROWLAND. Jacksonville, May 28, 1866.—17.

New Goods, Assorted:
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
June 2, 1866.

HATS & CAPS,
JUST arrived, and for sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66.

Horse Collars, Bridles, Hames, Chains, Nails, Hoes, &c.
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66.

CROCKERY,
(Assorted)
Just Received and for Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
May 12, 1866.

Hardware & Cutlery
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66.

Just Received,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Flowers.
For sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Muslins, Summer Goods, Rich'd Domestic.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco, Imported Havana Cigars, AND Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Crockery & Queensware,
For sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.
April 11.

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 11.

Now Here!
Just Received,
A Large and Splendid Lot of
SUMMER GOODS.
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Calicoes, Prints, Domestic, Crockery, Queensware, Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Hats & shoes.
I will sell as CHEAP, if not CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere in the market. The special attention of the Ladies is invited to our splendid selection of LAWNS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
WHEAT, at the market price, taken in Exchange for Goods and Groceries.
J. H. PARNELL.
Jacksonville, June 25, 1866.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of superior finish. Having sold this same make for the last 20 years, I can confidently guarantee them. Each piece is carefully selected.
JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, June 29, 1866.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital
\$500,000.
Risks taken on MERCHANDIZE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes insurable, at reasonable rates.
M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office east side of the public square. January 6, 1866.—6m.

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, ROYAL, Cal.
NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power. Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks, BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c.
MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroads,
Saw & Grind-mills, &c.
CENTRIFUGAL

Of every description up to 125,000 lbs. weight. Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles.
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines.
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and BRASS CASTINGS.
We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work carefully. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.
Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.
Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
Jas. Nobles, Sr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash. James V. Smith, Master Mechanic & Drafting Wm. Noble, GEORGE NOBLE, SADDLER, NOBLE, Superintendent. July 21, 1866.

BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY
HENRY A. SMITH,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Rome, Georgia.

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving large supplies of School and Miscellaneous Standard Books, Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Blank Books, Penholders, Ink-stands, BLANK BOOKS, Diaries, Pass and Memorandum Books, Wall Papers, Binding, Window Shades, Photograph Albums, and Photogenic Cards of all the Southern Genes. Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Hymns and Prayer Books in great variety of styles. Sheet MUSIC for the Guitar and Piano—2,000 copies of "Bill Hup's Letters" just received. A liberal discount will be made to Country Merchants and School Teachers.

J. J. COHEN,
ROME, GA.
Wholesale and Retail
Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.
All orders will have prompt attention.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fifth's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
We have received and sell, cheap and for Cash, COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. COHEN, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business. Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—6m.

Last Notice.
ALL those indebted to Ryan & Rowland are respectfully invited to call and settle. Those indebted on accounts, are duly notified, that if the accounts are not closed, either by cash or notes, that they will find them indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the accounts are of 6 or 7 years standing, and all those indebted by note of long standing, are requested to call and renew them, and pay us as much as they conveniently can, or the notes will be handed over to an attorney for the full term of the Court. We are compelled to have some money.—We dislike to press our friends, but our situation, in self defence compels us to do so.
RYAN & ROWLAND.
July 21, 1866

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADDRESS OF THE National Union Convention.
To the People of the United States:

Having met in convention, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote.
Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth.—Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war—a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the Republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe loss in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement—and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of Government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that Government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that sway the public judgment and affect the public action, while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult task on imperative duty which on your behalf we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time for six long years of alienation and conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place we invoke you to remember, always and every where, that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every State and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer a valid or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interest apart from a common duty. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benignant Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment for past offenses, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans, and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force.

In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed.—In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. First, it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both of these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to repress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers conferred upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land," any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and to-day also, precisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are "reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof." This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our government, in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained the war should cease, and the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative departments of the Government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and are therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty towards the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the executive department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof. Federal courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes imposed and levied, and in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and the people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly in the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, not to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction, not confined to States in rebellion, nor to the States that have rebelled; it is the right of any Congress in formal possession of legislative authority to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as they may dictate.—Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason; and that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from the Congress—the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or Eastern States from the next. Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence, of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional existence or forbearance of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but it is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law which is set aside in the reckless obedience to their highest. Stability, whether in the exercise of power in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible; and conflicts of party, which under constitutional governments are the conditions and means of political progress are merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the national government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these the House of Representatives, says the Constitution, (Article I, section 2,) "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by every State without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and

every State alike, with distinction, or the authority to make distinctions among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And in the Senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation, it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the Constitution itself is impaired, and the validity of the government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny?

Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution find any warrant in the argument or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged: First, That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the Government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the condition on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This was, in fact, the case. An insurgent Power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man with the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overturned, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victors demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, we find a basis of permanent union and peace. (Concluded next week.)

Justice, they say, is blind: how then is she to discover that one man is white and another colored?—N. Y. Tribune.

How? by the smell!

"There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy."—Shakespeare (Macbeth).

There is no longer a doubt that the people of North Carolina have rejected the new constitution framed by their Convention. Thirty-six counties have given 7,800 for ratification, and 11,200 for rejection.

The Wash. (Ind.) Express states that the prospect of a tremendous corn crop has given an extraordinary impetus to the hog trade, and feeders all over the State are industriously engaged buying up stock hogs for fall and winter feeding.

Dwelling houses in New Orleans, not costing more than \$5,000, are renting at the moderate rate of \$2,000 a year, and the owner thinks himself badly treated because he can get no more.

more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge or diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgment of constitutional power can be effected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require; that it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions to which however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing, by indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as confessions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they upon due deliberation may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law, without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them; or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties, or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the rights of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or even the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation, just as unacceptably when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or paralleled by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty, and makes constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, SEP. 1, 1866.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, " " 1 00
Over one square counted as two over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Announcements of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituary charges at advertising rates.

DR. M. FULENWIDER, with ROGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and remit for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFRO, with Richardson & Hamilton, N. W. Cor. Water & St. Michael Streets, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and remit for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turpids of superior quality, for sale at the store of Messrs. McCallen and Frank. These seed are from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of Capt. J. M. Anniston, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him when ever opportunity is offered.

For postponement of Land Sale by J. B. Hollingsworth, Administrator.

For advertisement of sale of valuable Lands in this County, by A. O. Stewart, Administrator, by order of the Probate Court of Cherokee, on the 6th October next. He will also sell, by order of the same court, on the Monday previous, two hundred and ninety acres of valuable land in Cherokee, a large portion of it Terrapin creek bottom land.

Public School System.

On Saturday last, W. J. Borden, Esq., addressed a Convention of Teachers, and a portion of the citizens of this county, in the court house, on the subject of the new school system proposed. The attendance was small, evincing too great a want of interest in a subject of so much importance. Mr. B. made a very sensible speech on the importance of education, and in explanation of the principle features of the system proposed. So far as we have heard any expression of opinion, there was not one who heard him, but seemed to approve of the new system as a vast improvement on the old one. It is probable our County Superintendent, J. A. Fleming, Esq., may call another convention at no distant day.

For advertisement of sale of Personal property by Mrs. M. E. Rowland Adams.

The proprietors of The Selma Daily Times, have commenced the publication of a mammoth weekly sheet, at the low price of \$3 per annum for a single copy, \$5 for two copies, or \$20 for ten copies. It is the design of the publishers, and they will no doubt accomplish it, to make the Weekly Times equal in every respect, to any weekly paper in the United States. Address: Williams, Chaudiss & Co., Selma, Ala.

For special attention of all persons interested, is invited to the notice of Mr. Wm. M. Humes Esq., into whose hands have been placed the notes and accounts due the firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland.

If your pies are not sweet enough, apply to E. L. Woodward, who has just received and offers for sale a large lot of Sugar.

For advertisement of M. Salomon of Alexandria, who proposes to give cash for dried fruit &c. or to exchange Goods and Groceries at low prices.

Shipment of Cotton—Recent Loss.—For the information of cotton buyers and cotton growers, we publish the following paragraph. The paragraph we quote from Sec. 5, Page 108, Internal Revenue Laws.

"That it shall be unlawful, from and after the first day of September, 1866, for any agent of transportation to receive for shipment any cotton unaccompanied by a permit from the Collector or Assessor of the District from which it is shipped, and such Certificates as a shall be furnished to the collector of the District to which such cotton is shipped, and his permit obtained before the delivery of said cotton. Any person or persons violating the above provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each bale, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and all vehicles employed in such conveyance

or transportation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, by proceedings in any court of the United States."

The N. Y. Times of Friday says that in all essential particulars, the Philadelphia Convention has been a splendid success. It has talked little, it has done much. It has materially advanced the work of reconciliation, has hastened the return of sectional harmony and has given an impetus to the National Union movement which cannot be easily overestimated. That movement is from this day a power, which will command the confidence of conservative Unionists, and will eventually in victory.

The Issue Made Up.

The following dispatch, was sent to the capital of Wisconsin, by Postmaster General Randall, is as truthful as it is laconic:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 18, 1866.

E. A. Collins, Esq. and H. A. Tracy, Esq., Madison, Wisconsin.

The great issue is made up—support of Johnson and the Union, or Congress and disunion. All the people must take sides. The battles of the next two years are to be fought on that line.

A. W. RANPALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON!

GENERAL RATIONS TO CEASE ON THE 1ST!

THE PEACE AS CONCLUDED!

PRUSSIA EVACUATING BOHEMIA!

NAPOLEON WILL CEDE VENETIA!

New York, Aug. 24.—Noon—Gold 121.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—By instructions of the Secretary of War, Gen. Howard, commanding the Freedmen's Bureau, orders that on and after the 1st of October next, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen, already established, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be carefully notified, so that they can assume the charge of the indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exception.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—Peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Bavaria cedes the Northern District to Prussia and pays the war indemnity, of 30,000,000 florins.

Darmstadt cedes Hesse Hunsburg and the exclusive right to garrison Mainz; but retains the upper Hesse, which joins the northern confederation.

Prussia is already evacuating Bohemia, and will finish doing so by Sept. 15th.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The Patria of this afternoon says that Napoleon will cede Venetia direct to Italy.

After the conclusion of peace Austria intends appointing a conservative Hungarian ministry.

NOON DISPATCHES!

THE MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS MARKETS!

FROM FLORENCE, ITALY, IN 24 HOURS!

Mobile, Aug. 24.—Cotton sales today 250—for the week, 1,850; Middlings 30 to 31c.

New York, Aug. 24.—Gold 48. Cotton steady—sales 1,200 bales—Middlings 33 to 36c.

For Cable.—FLORENCE, ITALY, Aug. 23.—Victor Emmanuel has issued a decree, proclaiming amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions. This decree includes Mazzini and others of lesser prominence.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES!

FROM EUROPE!

ADVISED UP TO TUESDAY NOON!

PEACE ESTABLISHED!

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED AT PRAGUE!

AUSTRIA FOR WAR IN THE FUTURE!

EMPEROR NAPOLEON REFUSES TO AID MAXIMILIAN!

FROM WASHINGTON!

SECRETARY STANTON DENOUNCED!

New York Aug. 25.—Gold 47 3/4.

PER CABLE.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24 P. M.—The cotton market is very firm. Prices half penny per pound higher, compared with last quotations.

The war has ended for the present, but the feeling in Austria is for peace for the present but for war in the future to re-establish her supremacy in Germany.

PRAGUE, Aug. 24.—The most per-

fect concord exists among the the Plenipotentiaries assembled here, and the treaty of peace, though not yet signed, is a certainty and now it is hourly expected.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Emperor has refused the Empress of Mexico assistance for Maximilian on the ground of keeping on the good faith with the United States concerning the engagement to withdraw the French troops from that country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Republican denounce Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, and charges on him partial responsibility for the New Orleans riot. It says he withheld from the President, Gen. Baird's dispatch of July 27th, prior to the riot, asking for immediate instructions how to act, and notices the fact that Stanton did not even answer the dispatch. The President never saw this dispatch until Wednesday last.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

London, Saturday, Aug. 25, M.—Advices have been received to-day in official circles, announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending powers of Prussia, Italy, and Austria and Bavaria was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries in behalf of their respective Governments on the same day. Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at different points shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

The Great Jersey City Fire.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Jersey City, just north of the Erie railway buildings, resulting in the burning to death of ten or more persons the destruction by fire of the oil and cotton docks; about 15,000 barrels of petroleum oil; some 30 cars; a large quantity of cotton; two ships; one schooner; a sloop and canal boat, and nine lighters, involving a loss, estimated by those competent and in position to judge, over \$2,000,000.

2,500 LBS. SUGAR,

JUST RECEIVED,

And For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Sept. 1, 1866.

M. SALOMON,

Alexandria, Ala.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

WANTS all kinds of COUNTRY PRO-

DUCE, such as Dried Peaches,

Apples, Bees-wax, Tallow, &c., for

which the highest market price will be given

in cash, or Goods and Groceries exchanged

at low prices.—Give him a call.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Read This!

ON and after Monday the 3rd inst., the

Notes and Accounts due the late firm of

Ryan, Francis & Rowland, may be found

in my possession. Said claims have been

deposited with me for immediate collection

by Daniel T. Ryan, who owns them now in

dividually. I therefore give timely notice to

all persons thus indebted to call on me at

my office without delay, and pay up at once,

and save costs. A word to the wise is

sufficient.—Call and settle.

Wm. M. HUMES,

Office No. 4,

Office Row,

Jacksonville, Ala.

September 1st, 1866.—41.

Administratrix Sale.

I, the undersigned, as administrator with

the will annexed of the Estate of Arch-

bald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala.

deceased, by virtue of an order made by the

Honorable J. J. Stander, Judge of the Prob-

ate Court of said county, will offer for sale

at public outcry to the highest bidder, within

the legal hours of sale, at Jacksonville, Ala-

bama, on the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1866,

the following described LAND, to-wit: The

north east fourth of the north east fourth of

section five, township 15, range 8; and the

north east fourth of the north east quarter of

section 5, township 15, range 8; and the

west half of the north west quarter of sec-

tion 5, township 15, range 8, containing one

hundred and sixty acres.

Said land will be sold on one and two

years credit, with interest from day of sale—

one half the purchase money due twelve

months after date and the other half due

two years after date, with approved secu-

rity.

Also, by order of the same court, will be

sold on the premises in Cherokee county, on

Monday the 1st of October, TWO HUNDRED

AND SIXTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

a large portion of it Terrapin creek bottom.

ALEX. O. STEWART, Adm.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Administratrix Sale.

ON Monday the 1st day of October next, I

will sell to the highest bidder, in the

town of Jacksonville, on a credit of six

months, the following articles: 3 Looms one

patent, 1 chest of Carpenter's Tools, 1 Grind

Stone, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Water Level, 1 lot

of Lumber Frames, 1 lot of Hand Screws, one

Book Case, 1 painted Stove, 1 Straw Cutter,

1 Cradle and Blade. All amounts under five

dollars cash, over five dollars note with ap-

proved security.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the

Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me

directed, in favor of Thomas R. Wil-

liams, administrator of the Estate of G. A.

Williams, deceased, and against Thomas Hol-

lingsworth, I will offer for sale to the high-

est bidder for cash, within the usual hours

of sale, before the Court House door in the

Town of Jacksonville, on MONDAY the 1st

day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following de-

scribed land, to-wit: The south half of the

south east fourth, and the north east fourth

of the south east fourth of section 4,

township 15, range 9, one hundred and six-

ty acres more or less—levied on as the prop-

erty of the Defendant to satisfy said fi. fa.—

this 24th day of August, 1866.

J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Sept. 1, 1866.—\$12 00.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Robinson Adams, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 14th day of Aug., 1866; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will make payment.

Sept. 1. Wm. B. ADAMS, Adm.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county

Aug. 26th, A. D. 1866.

THIS day came J. T. Wilson, administrator of the Estate of Wade Blalock, deceased, and filed in Court his petition in writing representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Land situate in said county, to-wit: The north half of the north west fourth of section 15. Also ten acres in an oblong, off the south half of said quarter, clear across said quarter, in section 1, township 16 of range 7, containing in all about acres more or less—that the personal property of said Estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and he therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing him to sell said Land for the payment of the debts of said Estate.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the 24th day of September, be set for the hearing of said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day; as a notice to all persons concerned, to appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 24th day of September, 1866, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 1, 1866.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURN

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes. "And I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated words," says Medius, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the wisest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Medius was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old-time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let nine ancient Mediius point and tell us more for the drugs he so sorely needs; for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggell, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhetic Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think Maggell's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century; and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggell's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and on every occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel.*

Gen. Beauregard a Prince.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Times says in his last letter:

He is still with us, or rather in Paris having been called thither again, as I understand it, to consider his refusal of the offer of the Supreme military command from the Mobile Warlike Government. It is given out that the French Emperor, who is all powerful with the Romans, is no longer adverse to the General's acceptance of the position.

As to the General's own way of thinking or intentions concerning the matter—wait and see. Certain it is the Romans are most anxious to have him, and in their eagerness have made him very tempting offers—the title of Prince to rank next to the Hospodar, the sum of \$200,000 down in hard cash, a princely salary, and the supreme, absolute command of all the military forces and of the ten principalities. If the General should accept, his late companions in arms could, and doubtless will, furnish a body of officers that would prove valuable to the Romans in the event of war. Mighty events are impending all along the Danube.

Wants More War—Position of the South in that Event.

A good specimen of a driving, fanatical Radical is Gen John A. Logan of Illinois, who, we believe, is also an apostate from the ranks of the Conservatives. Having been recently nominated for Congress, he seized the occasion to declare the animus with which his revolutionary associates have entered the contest for the supremacy, and to illustrate the spirit with which they intend to rule the country, and especially the States of the South.

Gen. Logan's personal sentiments or prejudices are of little consequence to us and possess no moment whatever, save as they undoubtedly reflect the views and atrocious designs of the party to which he has attached himself. Under the unfounded pretense that the South is meditating another revolution and a repetition of the secession movement, the chivalrous Logan, now that we are prostrate and defenseless, expresses the diabolical and fiendish desire to renew the war against us; make it one of extermination, and repeat Sherman's "march to the sea" with the variations of general massacre and conflagration.

It is constantly urged by the Radical stump orators and press that the South contemplates armed resistance, because she murmurs at the injustice with which her representatives are excluded from Congress, and herself kept out of the pale of the Union. The people of the South have had enough of war; they ardently long for peace and restoration, and would regard another war as a dark and calamitous event; but if the conflict which the Radicals are threatening to bring upon the country comes, and the South is forced, in obedience to the first law of nature, to participate, it will under any circumstances be in defense of law and order, and in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the Government. This is the position of the States, that such Radicals as Logan declare are unfit to be represented in Congress.—*Mont. Adv.*

On the occasion of the President's response to the Convention delegation, Gen. Grant came in after the ceremony had commenced; took a place beside the President, and was loudly cheered.—Gen. Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff, was present. This is considered highly significant, fully identifying Grant with the Philadelphia movement. The Radicals will now be compelled to disown him.

The census of Mobile shows a population of 50,000.

Correspondent Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Double Triumph of the Philadelphia Convention—The Radicals Confused by its success—The Disunion Party of Congress—Ratification Mass Meetings in the States, &c.

The Philadelphia Convention was a double triumph. It overcame an internal and external element of danger.—They soon proved that they had nothing to fear from each other; next, they demonstrated the weakness of their opponents. The entire radical organization, supported, as it is, by all the power, financial and political, of a party that will not brook defeat, and that threatens civil war as the alternative to their failure to retain the government; the whole radical combination, we see is confused and maddened by the unanimity and the strength of this convention. They hoped that it would crumble from the incoherence of its materials. Now they fear that by union it will carry the country.

The men who lead the disunion party of Congress are the same who at the opening of the war, which they had provoked, proposed a division of the Union by sections. The two Senators from Massachusetts were both in favor of drawing a line of separation so that they and their party would rule the anti-Southern portion of it. So, with the chief organs of the abolitionists. They were for dissolution, being content to rule their own section. But now they aspire to rule both, and therefore they will never consent to a restoration of the excluded Southern States.

One of the Senators referred to has recently declared that the President will be impeached at the next session. If he can be removed, as they intend, the radicals will have full swing until they have driven the country to desperation.

The address to the people adopted by the convention is very good but there is too much of it.

This convention will it is believed, be speedily followed by mass meetings for the ratification of its proceedings in all the States. In Pennsylvania, which is the battle-ground of the Union, a State convention will be held to devise measures for carrying out in that State the principles declared by the convention.

The Columbus Enquirer, one of the oldest and ablest papers published in the "Empire State," says "the importance to the people of the Southern States of the issues involved in the political contest now going on in the North can hardly be over estimated. The lines are now distinctly drawn, and the party vanquished will be powerless in the national councils for years." "P. W. A., a delegate to the Convention from Georgia, and well known as a man of sound judgment and close observation, writes to the Mason Telegraph from Philadelphia: 'I may add that the conservatives of the North are in dead earnest at last. They see the danger, and appreciate its magnitude. They frankly admit that if they do not succeed in the Fall elections, the country will be lost—that the President will be impeached—that negro suffrage will be forced upon the South—that neither person nor property in the excluded States will be safe, and that the spirit, if not the form of the Government, will be completely changed. It was for this reason that Southern delegates were anxious that the action of the Convention should be such as the exigencies of the situation seemed to call for, and it is for the same reason that they hope that the results arrived at be received with favor by the people of the South.'"

Thirty insurance companies in New York have paid \$1,334,200 losses by the Portland fire.

The Board of Health of Richmond announce that there were six or seven cases of cholera in that city Tuesday and Wednesday. Several cases are also reported to have occurred among the Yankee troops at camp Jackson, some of which were fatal.

Over 100,000 acres of wheat have been raised in Gallatin Valley, Montana this season. The average per acre is 40 bushels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—There is excellent authority for stating that Mr. Davis will be released on bail or parole soon holding himself amenable to the process of the court which is to dispose of his case in October next.

Contributions to the Destitute—Letter from Gov. Patton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 29, '66

My DEAR SIRS—You have, on more than one occasion allowed to the State the use of your columns to make acknowledgments of free will offerings made to the destitute widows and orphans of the mountain districts of Alabama, by the good people of the States of Missouri and Illinois. In addition to large contributions, heretofore made, I am pleased to acknowledge receipts as follows:

From the citizens of Quincy, Illinois and vicinity, through their enterprising agent, C. F. Baker, Esq., 616 sacks of good white corn for bread, shipped to Messrs. Carr & Luke, the State Agents at St. Louis, to be forwarded to North Alabama.

From the citizens of Hannibal and vicinity, through Messrs. George Bacon & Sons, their agents, 123 sacks of good white corn for bread which was also shipped to Carr & Luke, and forwarded by them as above.

I have also received through Carr & Luke, \$609 25, forwarded to them by Edw. McCabe, Esq., by request of the kind and humane ladies of Palmyra, based by a Festival gotten up for this laudable and proper object.

I have received also through Dr. Lewis Nelson, of Palmyra, a check, drawn by E. M. Mallett, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Missouri, for the sum of \$332 00, raised by the Ladies' Association for the relief of Southern orphans, organized in Baron Township, Marion county, Mo.

I am also advised, by Martha E. Bower, Corresponding Secretary for the Ladies Association, for relief of Southern Orphans of Alabama, that the humane and christian organization, represented by her, had collected for the destitute of the State \$1,000.

God bless the good people of the North-west; the poor and needy will never forget them.

I am, dear sirs, Yours very truly, R. M. PATTON, Governor of Ala.

COMING STATE ELECTIONS.—Unusual interest will be felt in the coming fall elections, in which the relative strength of Congress and the President will be put to the test. They will occur as follows:

September.—Vermont, first Tuesday; Maine, second Monday.

October.—Indiana, first Tuesday; Iowa, first Tuesday; Ohio, first Tuesday; Pennsylvania, first Tuesday; West Virginia, fourth Thursday.

November.—Louisiana, first Monday; Delaware, first Tuesday; Illinois, first Tuesday; Kansas, first Tuesday; Maryland, first Tuesday; Massachusetts, first Tuesday; Michigan, first Tuesday; Minnesota, first Tuesday; New Jersey, first Tuesday; Wisconsin, first Tuesday; New York, first Tuesday; Missouri, first Tuesday; Nevada, first Tuesday; Colorado, second Tuesday; South Carolina, fourth Monday.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extracts from a private letter of a gallant Confederate officer, once a prominent politician in this section of the State.—*Home Cor.*

"The Philadelphia Convention has come off much better than I expected. I wish we could have harmony between the two sections—we certainly have nothing to lose by harmony and good feeling. We have already lost almost everything, and what is left is scarcely worth having. We have to live in the country—it is obliged, to some extent, to be one country and its destiny one destiny. Your children and my children have to live under it, and it is our duty to do as the good we can and as little harm. How can we best do that? By fighting foolishly and recklessly against fate or yielding to it as much as possible, and in place of trying to tear down, build up. So far as I am personally concerned, I have nothing to be ashamed of in any way, and nothing to be sorry for or take back. I voted for secession because I believed it was right and fought for it because I believed it my duty—having failed, I am willing to take what is given, ask nothing—lay low and stay small."

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. Maggell is the founder of a new Medical System. The operations, whose vast internal doses outside the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most violent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specialties of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggell's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Uterine and eruptive diseases are literally distinguished by the distinctive power of Maggell's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggell's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggell's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggell, 11 Pine Street, New York. DR. J. MAGGELL & CO. VANDERBILT, ALA. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

C. B. WESSON, late of E. Wesson & Co., and Wesson & Co., E. B. HUNTING.

WESSON & HUNTING,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

12, Cortlandt Street, opposite Western Hotel, NEW-YORK.

A. M. WATKINS, late of Chickamauga, June 2, 1866.—3m.

L. W. PETTIBONE, SELMA, ALA.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

WARE-HOUSE.

THANKFUL for the favors that for the last five years have been shown him, is desirous still of a share of the public patronage. I have taken the BRICK COTTON WAREHOUSE near the depot of the Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad, and am prepared to receive, store and forward cotton, pay taxes, and all other expenses, and also to attend to all business belonging to the business of receiving and forwarding. I have also CORN and CEMENT for sale. Feb. 17, 1866.—3m.

SELMA Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, Talladega, J. H. AUSTIN, Selma.

J. A. CURRY & CO. COTTON FACTORS

Commission Merchants,

Central Warehouse Building, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO., Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, ALA., July 7, 1866.—3m.

W. G. PRIVETT, R. D. CROSWELL.

PRIVETT & CROSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding

COMMISSIONERS, HEAD OF CITY WHARF, SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—3m.

GEO. P. BURNETT, E. B. MARTIN, I. L. SWAN.

BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE

AND

FLUOR

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

Glassware, &c.

We continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.

Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Bagging and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c., &c. East side Broad street near Water, June 9, 1866. SELMA, Ala.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 5, Water Street, SELMA, Ala.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

BRANDIES.—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Plum, &c. Old, Imported & Co. Pinot Castillon & Co., Imported; Ginger, imitation Cognac.

WHISKIES.—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vinson's Old Bourbon; Shennandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XXX Year Old; Doctor's Choice; Monmouth; Old American Whisky; very superior; Olden's Old High and Hauser's Scotch, Imported.

RUM.—Jamaica, St. Croix, Imported; New England.

GIN.—American and Imported.

WINE.—Assorted Claret, in casks and cases; Champagne, Standard and Family brands, in quarts and pints; Oporto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS of Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.

PEPPER-MINT, Cherry Bonnet, assorted Pinches and Cocktails; Brandy, Cognac, Absynth, Kirschenwasser, Currants, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints; Lager Beer, &c. in casks.

UDOLPHO WOLFF'S Liquors and Schnapp; White Wines, from Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wines and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO., Selma, June 16, 1866.—3m.

W. H. EAGER, W. V. R. WATSON.

EAGER & WATSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING

AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co., SELMA, ALA.

Having secured ample and convenient storage, we are prepared to receive and forward all Goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch. Tarpaulins and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Goods sent to our care.

Consignments of COTTON and Produce respectfully solicited. June 9, 1866.—3m.

NEW HOTEL.

TROUP HOUSE.

Northeast corner Water and Lauderdale sts., opposite Harrel, Eschridge & Sturdivant, SELMA, ALABAMA.

THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed. April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

Saddlery, Harness, &c. SMITH, MOTES & CO.

Central City Insurance Building, SELMA, ALA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market.

We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we have nothing untried to please the fancy of all.

SMITH, MOTES & CO., Selma, Ala., May 26, 1866

J. F. TIMBERLAKE, JAMES LOTSPEICH, Oxford, Ala., Selma, Ala.

W. M. TIMBERLAKE, Selma, Ala.

TIMBERLAKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, Opposite Gas House, SELMA, ALA.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce solicited.

W. WHITE, late of Jacksonville, A. J. PHARES, Sumter Co.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for 1500 BALES of COTTON in our new

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

And make liberal advances on consignments

Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is our Agent, and all orders left with him to the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will have our prompt attention.

April 7, '66. WHITE & PHARES.

T. S. BOWEN, C. W. HOOPER.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Corner Broad and Water Streets, SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

WM. S. HANNA, JOS. W. MOULTON, W. T. THURMOND

Hanna, Morton & Co.

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS,

GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a General assortment of Groceries, and are prepared to

FILL ALL ORDERS at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. March 17, '66. 3m.

M. LUNDIE, GEO. B. FERGUSON.

LUNDIE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. Y. LUNDIE.)

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton, on which we will pay freight, charges, and Revenue Tax.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled, when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REFERENCES:

M. J. A. Keith & Co., Selma, Ala.; Gen. J. C. L. Huey, Talladega, Ala.; J. W. Lagacy, Selma, Ala.; A. M. Galloway, Selma, Ala.; Walker Reynolds, Alpine, Ala.; John A. Winston & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hon. T. A. Walker, Jacksonville, Ala.; Jurey & Harris, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Hannon, Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 27, 1865.

JOHN G. BELL, W. T. BELL.

JOHN G. BELL & BRO.,

(Late of Talladega)

General Commission Merchants,

OFFICE WOODSON BUILDING, UP

STAIRS, OPPOSITE GAS HOUSE,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Will give prompt attention to all orders entrusted to their care. Consignments of Cotton and Country Produce generally, respectfully solicited. Oct. 28, 1865.

MOBILE Advertisements.

Wm. L. BAKER, JNO. C. GRAHAM, Mobile, Selma.

BAKER, GRAHAM & CO.

Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co. and Baker, Robbins & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of Mr. R. P. Baker and Mr. Geo. Seaborn, and connected with our business Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Having every facility for Shipments and Storage, we are prepared to offer inducements to Shippers to consign their goods to our care, and promise faithful attention to all consignments. We are agents for no boats.

BAKER, GRAHAM, & CO.

Feb. 10, 1866.—3m.

CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned have again commenced the **CABINET MAKING BUSINESS**, and are prepared with all the necessary lumber and material for the manufacture of every description of

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS
Secretaries,
Bureaus, (not Freedmen's)
Best Cottage Bedsteads,
Lounges, Tables,
Wardrobes,
Safes, &c. &c.

All of which will be made of the best materials, and in the most elegant, neat, durable and fashionable style, and sold at reasonable rates for Cash or Country Produce.

All coffin work and every species of Repairing executed with neatness and dispatch. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all persons needing Furniture, are invited to call at their shop, at John Crow's corner, on the west side of Main Street, and examine their stock, they will find their work and leave them at home.

JOHN H. CALDWELL,
JOHN M. SMITH,
JACKSONVILLE, N. C.

SOMETHING NEW

UNDER THE SUN!

A New Era in Medicine!

Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following.

Know all men by these presents, That on this, the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally known Joseph Maggell to me, personally known as such, and one daily sworn, I placed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependent thereon, for proprietors of medicines known as **MAGGELL'S PILLS** and **SALVE**, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMITH, [L. S.]
Notary Public,
Wall Street, New York.

June 18, 1866.
Dr. MAGGELL—I take my son to you on my great relief, and that the pain in my side has left me at last, thanks to your medicine. Oh, doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and assure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS, 115 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with chronic Diarrhea, and have been cured by Dr. Maggell's Pills.

WILSON HARVEY, 27 1/2 Street,
New York, August 7, 1866.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who in pouring molten iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The molten iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt around fully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan 11, 1866.
My name is Jacob Hardy. I am an Iron Foundry. I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal. I tried Maggell's Salve, and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and anybody can now see me at Jackson's on Wall Street 24 Avenue.

J. HARDY,
119 Greenwich Street.

Extracts from various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Maggell's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggell has cured my headache, that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggell's Salve cured me of noise in the head. I rubbed some of your salve behind my ears, and the noise left."

"And now two boxes. I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonials

As this, but want of space compels me to conclude.

J. MAGGELL, M. D.

DR. MAGGELL'S

PILLS AND SALVE.

Are sold in Jacksonville, Ala., by

NISBET & VANDIVER.

Notice—None genuine without the engraved trade-mark around each box, signed by Dr. J. Maggell, 11 Pine Street, New York, to counterfeits which in felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box.

July 14.

G. C. ELLIS.

J. H. CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1866.

\$2,000
A YEARLY PRIZE, and a CASH PRIZE of \$100,000, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866, by the Alabama State Lottery.

The Alabama State Lottery is a legal and legitimate enterprise, and is conducted under the supervision of the following:

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY.
Single Number
LOTTERY!
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
CAPITAL, \$50,000!

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS 2.

To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala.

In Public.

On Monday, September 3, 1866.

SCHEME.

Approximation Prizes:

1. Approximation Prize of \$100,000, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

2. Approximation Prize of \$50,000, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

3. Approximation Prize of \$25,000, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

4. Approximation Prize of \$12,500, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

5. Approximation Prize of \$6,250, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

6. Approximation Prize of \$3,125, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

7. Approximation Prize of \$1,562, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

8. Approximation Prize of \$781, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

9. Approximation Prize of \$390, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

10. Approximation Prize of \$195, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

11. Approximation Prize of \$97, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

12. Approximation Prize of \$48, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

13. Approximation Prize of \$24, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

14. Approximation Prize of \$12, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

15. Approximation Prize of \$6, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

16. Approximation Prize of \$3, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

17. Approximation Prize of \$1, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

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70. Approximation Prize of \$1, to be drawn on the 31st of December, 1866.

HIWASSEE COLLEGE,
MONROE Co. TENN.

THE undersigned, President and former patron of this Institution, will be pleased to have that it should be the wish and that a large day seems drawing upon its history.

The present session will close on the 22d of June. The Fall Session will begin August 1st, 1866. Under the supervision of the following:

FACULTY.
Rev. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President.
Prof. N. M. J. WAGNER, A. M. Prof. of Languages.
Rev. E. E. SMYRE, A. B. Prof. of Mathematics.

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Executors Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of John T. Hollingsworth, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Court of Probate for said County, on the 14th day of June, 1866.

The undersigned, Executors of said Estate, will be pleased to have that it should be the wish and that a large day seems drawing upon its history.

The present session will close on the 22d of June. The Fall Session will begin August 1st, 1866. Under the supervision of the following:

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Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 30, NO. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEP. 8, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1536

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.
HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with most perfect durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon, Bugles, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. A. B. WEBB

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Accordeons
&c.
repaired by
E. B. MCCLELLAN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

TIN SHOP.
THE undersigned, having procured the necessary machinery and material, and employed W. W. Nisbet, one of the best and most experienced workmen in the South, have now every variety of

Tinware,
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled.
G. B. DOUGHTY,
W. A. DRISKEE,
Old powder, and country produce taken in exchange for Tinware. Repairing done only on Saturdays.

New Steam Grist Mill.
THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity require into meal of as good quality as can be made by any mill of the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.
March 17, 1866. G. SOUTHER.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS.
THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, with their manufacturing capacity increased; and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Phares, of Selma, to sell on very fair commissions, the Flour manufactured at these Mills for market, I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping and accounting for sales, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring it, sacks of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices. The services of Mr. P. Mooney, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
June 30, 1866—11.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX,
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.
WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
General Collecting Agent.
Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala., continues the practice of Law in all its branches, in Calhoun and adjoining counties; will give special attention to drawing Wills, Bonds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney, to the Probate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guardianships, and will also act as Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands.

New Goods,
Assorted.
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
June 2, 1866.

HATS & CAPS,
JUST arrived, and for sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines
For Sale by
P. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Horse Collars, Brides, Hames, Chains,
Nails, Hoes, &c.
For Sale by
Feb. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Hardware & Cutlery
For Sale by
Feb. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Just Received,
Hardware,
Cutlery, and
Flows.
For sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes,
Lawn, Muslins,
Summer Goods,
Rich'd Domestics.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco,
Imported Havana Cigars,
AND
Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Groceries & Queensware,
For sale by
April 14. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 14.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of **BOLTING CLOTHS** of superior quality.
Having sold this same make for the last 20 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected.
JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stetson Tools.—No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

The Best Policy is a
Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital
\$500,000.
Risks taken on MERCHANDIZE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes INSURABLE, at reasonable rates.
M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office east side of the public square.
January 6, 1866—6m.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved.
24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.
On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:
Through Passenger & Freight Trains.
Passenger trains will leave Selma daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.
do do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 night
do do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.
do do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.
Freight Trains, until Further Notice, Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.
And arrive at Blue Mountain at 5:15 P. M.
Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.
Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co.'s splendid line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.
Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$19.00.
E. G. BARNEY,
June 9, 1866. Supt. & Agent for Lessee.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
MACHINE WORKS,
ROME, Ga.
NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power.
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylindrical BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,
BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blast Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grist-mills, &c.
CASTINGS
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight.
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles;
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.
We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.
Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.
Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.
NOBLES & MITCHELL,
JAS. NOBLES, SR., THOS. P. MITCHELL, Cash.
JOHN W. NOBLE, Master Mechanist & Druggist
Wm. Noble, GEORGE NOBLE,
SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

J. J. COHEN,
ROME, GA.
Wholesale Merchant.
Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.
All orders will have prompt attention.
PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.
A. G. PITNER, COOPER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. Cochrane, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1865.—6m.

Last Notice.
ALL those indebted to Ryan & Rowland are respectfully invited to call and settle. Those indebted on accounts, are duly notified, that if the accounts are not closed, either by cash or notes, that they will find them indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the accounts are of 6 or 7 years standing, and all those indebted by note of long standing, are requested to call and renew them, and pay us as much as they conveniently can, or the notes will be handed over to an attorney for the Fall term of the Court. We are compelled to have some money.—We dislike to press our friends, but our situation, in self defence compels us to do so.
RYAN & ROWLAND.
July 21, 1866

ALA. & TENN. R. R. Railroad.
CASH!
200,000 Cross-Ties.
PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties. To be got from young and thrifty White Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.
Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.
All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
June 16, '66. Supt. & Ag't for Lessee.

ADDRESS.
OF THE
National Union Convention.
To the People of the United States:
[Concluded.]

Fourth. But it is alleged in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the Government of the country; that they are still disloyal in their sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

(1.) That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people, rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.
(2.) That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.
(3.) That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in these States, and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown without the resources or restraint, upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the imperfect discipline of law, and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind accompanied by more or less of violence do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most close in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily led and fanned into outbreak; and even there, they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation, as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the states of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country. History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility, and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the Pres-

ident of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the General Government towards them; to the act in which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Recentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as associates and organized committees, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, condor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and socialities, the overthrow of government, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in very shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adopt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burden

and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement, to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States and to all that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow countrymen: We call upon you in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that awaits those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action, through all to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for a achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetrate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch, every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done the government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common Constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest upon whatever reforms the security of persons, rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

According to the new Radical nomenclature, treason is getting to be rampant in the United States army. It is stated in the Washington Star that there were among the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention forty-five United States major-generals, who have served during the late war. The Radicals have been denouncing that body as a nest of Copperheads and traitors conspiring for the restoration of the rebellion.

Mr. GRANT. It was my pleasure on the 17th of this month, to attend the exhibition of the School of the Child, in Raleigh, N. C., under the supervision of the excellent Instructor Rev. G. H. HARRIS, which was both instructive and interesting. The examination of the first day, was confined, principally to the younger and less advanced students, and though, not so interesting as the second day, yet it was a most successful one. The classes in Orthography, Reading, and the primary rules of Arithmetic, gave full and complete satisfaction to the teachers, which none of the other classes could give. The exercises consisted of an Exhibition of the pupils' work, which was well selected, and met with such precision, that the judges were all well satisfied. The exercises in the primary rules of Arithmetic, were all well selected, and met with such precision, that the judges were all well satisfied. The exercises in the primary rules of Arithmetic, were all well selected, and met with such precision, that the judges were all well satisfied.

The closing scene consisted of a recitation of addresses, delivered by Misses M. H. HARRIS, M. S. HARRIS, and Miss M. H. HARRIS, which were indeed touching and affecting. The closing scene consisted of a recitation of addresses, delivered by Misses M. H. HARRIS, M. S. HARRIS, and Miss M. H. HARRIS, which were indeed touching and affecting. The closing scene consisted of a recitation of addresses, delivered by Misses M. H. HARRIS, M. S. HARRIS, and Miss M. H. HARRIS, which were indeed touching and affecting.

Respectfully,
Spectator.

[From the New York World.]
The war will break out again if suffrage is withheld from the black man. It will, in that case, break out in revenge upon the loyal whites of the South, in persecution of the blacks of the South, and, but too probably, on a much broader, if not indeed on a national scale.

In all probability our nation will learn to more of righteousness until she shall have drifted on to another breaking up. In all probability she must reach another bloody catastrophe before her sunken soul shall feel another upward impulse. In closing this letter, let me say that I would not underrate the present Congress. In the main it is composed of men who are neither ignorant of the right nor indifferent to it. Unhappily they were not sufficiently resolute to follow up their convictions and insist on harvesting the fruits of our dear bought victory. Alas, that Congress has, but too probably, left it impossible for these fruits ever to be harvested. Alas, that its mistakes have, but too probably, rendered vain all this expenditure of blood and treasure. The nation must pass through another season of sorrow ere it shall reach its season of joy. Seed must again be sown in tears and blood, ere this nation shall reap its harvest of salvation.

A little newsboy drew a prize of \$25,000 in the Mobile Lottery.

A Maniac's Death.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., Mrs. Farnsworth, aged about 25 years, and the mother of three children, the youngest about three months old, was sent to our county poor farm, by the overseer of the poor of Woodstock township. She had been found in the woods naked on the Wednesday previous, a raving maniac. After being in the poor house a short time, she took a seat on the porch, when a kitten coming by, she seized it around the neck with one hand and very deliberately tore out its eyes. Soon after she killed an old cat in the same manner, and then ran after one of Mr. Austin's little children with a similar intent undoubtedly, but the screams of the child brought it timely assistance. She was then locked up in a room of the house but managed to get out, having torn off every shred of her clothing. A room was prepared by nailing up the window and doors with strong bars, but she made her escape from this also, and upon being put back would throw herself headforemost against the door and walls of the room, and tear up her bed and clothing. Menaces and a straight jacket were then placed upon her, and the door of her room covered to the depth of a foot or more with straw, but she continued to throw herself against the walls and chimney, and would also scrape the straw from the floor, and springing up, light down on her head and shoulders. Once or twice a dose of morphine was given her, causing her to sleep several hours, but she would wake up as wild as ever. Finally, on Wednesday afternoon, after striking her head against the door, she was heard to make a singular moaning noise, and on entering her room she was found gasping her last, with the blood oozing from her mouth and nostrils. Her head and entire body, it was found, while being prepared for burial, were black with bruises and her head beaten to a jelly. She resided near Crooked creek, above Ripley, and her insanity is attributed to domestic infidelity. She is said to have been a handsome woman. —*Scupper (W.) Citizen.*

Parliament, Sept. 3.—The Union League marched from their rooms to Independence Square, where the delegates to the Convention united with them, and all proceeded to the National Hall. Gen. Butler, Fred Douglas (nigger) and Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were welcomed at the National Guards Hall before the meeting of the Convention. Charles Gibson received the Southern delegation, and Jack Hamilton, of Texas, responded, at the conclusion of which, someone in the crowd called for groans for the "Dead Dog of the White House," which was followed by a pretty general bovine exclamation.

A New and Grand Speech is

Dr. MAGGIE'S is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantities, which vast internal forces outside the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and thus the most violent case with a box or so of his wonderful and life-saving Pills. These two great specialties of the doctor are first, to cure all the stomach troubles, and secondly, to cure all the bowels. Dr. MAGGIE'S Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. MAGGIE'S Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of MAGGIE'S Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and under the spirit's light and buoyant. There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored, and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Nervous and enervated diseases are literally exterminated by the simple and powerful of MAGGIE'S Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIE'S Pills, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chills, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIE'S Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 11 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Fla., and all druggists at 25 cts. per box.

MOBILE Advertisements.

W. L. BAKER, J. C. GRAHAM, MOBILE. BAKER, GRAHAM & CO. Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co. and Baker, Robbins & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of Mr. R. P. BAKER and Mr. Geo. SPENCER, and connected with our business receiving and forwarding goods. Having every facility for storing goods, and we are prepared to offer inducements to shippers to consign their goods to our care, and prompt and faithful attention to all consignments. We are agents for no Bonds.

BAKER, GRAHAM, & CO. Feb. 10, 1866.—Gm.

JACK. P. RICHARDSON, A. HAMILTON, MOBILE, ALA.

RICHARDSON & HAMILTON, GENERAL

GROCERS,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, AND AGENTS FOR

Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO.

Northwest Corner Water & St. Michael Sts. MOBILE, ALA.

June 9, 1866.—Gm.

SELMA Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, J. H. AUSTIN, SELMA, ALA.

J. A. CURRY & CO. COTTON FACTORS

AND Commission Merchants, Central Warehouse Building, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

We have good brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to J. A. CURRY & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Central Warehouse Building, Water Street, Selma, Ala.

J. A. CURRY & CO., Broad & Selma Streets, SELMA, ALA. July 7, 1866.—Gm.

R. H. CROSSWELL, R. H. CROSSWELL, SELMA, ALA.

PRIVETT & CROSSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, HEAD OF CITY WHARF, SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—Gm.

BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN, GENERAL

Commission Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS, SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—Gm.

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Saddlery, Harness, &c. SLITH, MOTES & CO. Central City Insurance Building, SELMA, ALA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

Respectfully call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market. We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we leave nothing untold to please the fancy of all.

SMITH, MOTES & CO. Selma, Ala., May 25, 1866

J. P. TIMBERLAKE, JAMES LOTSCH, Oxford, Ala. Selma, Ala.

W. M. TIMBERLAKE, Selma, Ala.

TIMBERLAKE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND GENERAL Commission Merchants, Water Street, Opposite Geo. House, SELMA, ALA.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce solicited.

Wm. White, A. J. PHARES, Selma, Ala.

WHITE & PHARES, SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WE HAVE STORAGE FOR 1500 BALES OF FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

And make liberal advances on consignments. Mr. E. L. WOODWARD, of this city, is our Agent, and all orders to him will be promptly attended to.

April 7, 1866. WHITE & PHARES, T. S. BOWEN, C. W. ROOPER.

BOWEN & ROOPER, GROCERS

AND Commission Merchants, Corner Broad and Water Streets, SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

ALABAMA STATE Single Number LOTTERY!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY, CAPITAL, 50,000!

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY CLASS 2.

To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala. in Public. On

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$25,000 is \$25,000

1 " " 12,500 " 12,500

1 " " 6,250 " 6,250

1 " " 3,125 " 3,125

2 " " 2,500 " 5,000

63 " " 250 " 15,750

125 " " 200 " 25,000

100 " " 100 " 10,000

Approximation Prizes:

1 Approximation Prize of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$500,000 Prize, are \$1,500

2 Approximation Prize of \$250 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$250,000 Prize, are \$750

3 Approximation Prize of \$125 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$125,000 Prize, are \$375

4 Approximation Prize of \$62.50 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$62,500 Prize, are \$187.50

5 Approximation Prize of \$31.25 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$31,250 Prize, are \$93.75

6 Approximation Prize of \$15.62 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$15,625 Prize, are \$46.87

7 Approximation Prize of \$7.81 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$7,812.50 Prize, are \$23.43

8 Approximation Prize of \$3.90 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$3,906.25 Prize, are \$11.71

9 Approximation Prize of \$1.95 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$1,953.12 Prize, are \$5.85

10 Approximation Prize of \$0.97 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$976.56 Prize, are \$2.92

11 Approximation Prize of \$0.49 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$488.28 Prize, are \$1.46

12 Approximation Prize of \$0.24 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$244.14 Prize, are \$0.73

13 Approximation Prize of \$0.12 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$122.07 Prize, are \$0.36

14 Approximation Prize of \$0.06 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$61.03 Prize, are \$0.18

15 Approximation Prize of \$0.03 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$30.51 Prize, are \$0.09

16 Approximation Prize of \$0.01 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$15.25 Prize, are \$0.04

17 Approximation Prize of \$0.005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$7.62 Prize, are \$0.02

18 Approximation Prize of \$0.002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$3.81 Prize, are \$0.01

19 Approximation Prize of \$0.001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$1.90 Prize, are \$0.005

20 Approximation Prize of \$0.0005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.95 Prize, are \$0.0025

21 Approximation Prize of \$0.0002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.47 Prize, are \$0.001

22 Approximation Prize of \$0.0001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.23 Prize, are \$0.0005

23 Approximation Prize of \$0.00005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.11 Prize, are \$0.00025

24 Approximation Prize of \$0.00002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.05 Prize, are \$0.0001

25 Approximation Prize of \$0.00001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.02 Prize, are \$0.00005

26 Approximation Prize of \$0.000005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.01 Prize, are \$0.000025

27 Approximation Prize of \$0.000002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.005 Prize, are \$0.00001

28 Approximation Prize of \$0.000001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.0025 Prize, are \$0.000005

29 Approximation Prize of \$0.0000005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.00125 Prize, are \$0.0000025

30 Approximation Prize of \$0.0000002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.000625 Prize, are \$0.000001

31 Approximation Prize of \$0.0000001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.0003125 Prize, are \$0.0000005

32 Approximation Prize of \$0.00000005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.00015625 Prize, are \$0.00000025

33 Approximation Prize of \$0.00000002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.000078125 Prize, are \$0.0000001

34 Approximation Prize of \$0.00000001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.0000390625 Prize, are \$0.00000005

35 Approximation Prize of \$0.000000005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.00001953125 Prize, are \$0.000000025

36 Approximation Prize of \$0.000000002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.000009765625 Prize, are \$0.00000001

37 Approximation Prize of \$0.000000001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.0000048828125 Prize, are \$0.000000005

38 Approximation Prize of \$0.0000000005 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.00000244140625 Prize, are \$0.0000000025

39 Approximation Prize of \$0.0000000002 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.000001220703125 Prize, are \$0.000000001

40 Approximation Prize of \$0.0000000001 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the Number Drawing the \$0.0000



VOL. 3

Jacksonville
EDITED, PRINTED
BY
J. J.

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Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 30, NO. 29.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEP. 15, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1537.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.
HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Real Estate of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon, bugles, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. A. L. WEBB

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above mentioned, with a good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons &c.
repaired by
E. B. McCLAREN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS
THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, with their manufacturing capacity increased, and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Plares, of Selma, to sell on very fair commissions, the Flour manufactured at these Mills for market, I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping and receiving of flour, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring to purchase flour of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices. The services of Mr. P. Mooney, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so. M. W. ABERNATHY.
June 30, 1866—J.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. DON.
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.
WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall, also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23rd, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
General Collecting Agent.

Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala., and the practice of Law in all its branches, in Calhoun and adjoining counties, will give special attention to drawing Wills, Deeds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney, to the Probate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guaranties, and will also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Lands.

Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS,
Practising Physician,
OXFORD, Ala.
HAS also a good supply of FRESH MEDICINES for sale for cash only.
Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866—3m.

G. C. ELLIS, J. H. CALDWELL.
ELLIS & CALWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Sheild in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. Kennedy for settlement.
J. W. KENNEDY,
W. K. SHEILD.
The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.
Aug. 25, 1866. J. W. KENNEDY.

New Goods,
Assorted:
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
June 2, 1866.

HATS & CAPS,
JUST arrived, and for sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66.

Horse Collars, Bridles, Hames, Chains, Nails, Hoes, &c.
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66.

Hardware & Cutlery
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 3, '66.

Just Received,
Hardware, Cutlery, and
Pewees.
For sale by
M. L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Muslins, Summer Goods, Bleached Domestic.
Just received and for sale by
M. L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco, Imported Havana Cigars, and Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
M. L. OPPENHEIMER.

Groceries & Queensware,
For sale by
M. L. OPPENHEIMER.
April 14.

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 11.

BELTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of BELTING CLOTHS of superior quality.
Having sold this same make for the last 30 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected.
JNO. D. ROKE.
Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash Capital
\$500,000.

Risks taken on MERCHANDISE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS and BUILDINGS of all classes (Insurable, at reasonable rates).
M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent,
Office east side of the public square.
January 9, 1866—6m.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 fare d.
24 Hours to Cho (Tanoga) & \$18.00 fare d.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:
Through Passenger & Freight Trains.
Passenger trains will leave Selma daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.
do do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 night
do do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.
do do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, with Further Notice.
Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M. and arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M. Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.
Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Marietta Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with the Georgia, Olinier & Co.'s line of Coaches from thence to Gonne, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.
Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00.
E. G. BAINEY,
June 2, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS,
ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power.
Locomotive, Fire, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks, BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c.
MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blast Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grain-Mills, &c.
CENTRIFUGES
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight.
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles;
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We are only the best mechanic and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.
Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.
Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.
NOBLES & MITCHELL.
Jas. Nobles, sr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.
John W. Nantz, Master Mechanic & Engineer.
Wm. Nantz, George Nantz,
Savannah, Ga., Superintendents.
July 21, 1866.

J. J. COHEN,
ROME, GA.
Wholesale Merchant.
Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esquise Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.
All orders will have prompt attention.

A. G. PIERCE, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.
PIERCE, COOPER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
We receive and Sell, Ship and Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. We are also agents for the sale of the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 25, 1865—6m.

Last Notice.
ALL those indebted to Ryan & Rowland are hereby notified to call and settle. These, included on accounts, are duly notified, that if the accounts are not closed, either by cash or notes, that they will find them indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the accounts are of 6 or 7 years standing, and all those indebted by note of long standing, are requested to call and renew them, and pay us, as much as they conveniently can, or the notes will be handed over to an attorney for the full term of the Court. We are compelled to have some money.—We dislike to press our friends, but our situation, in self defence compels us to do so.
RYAN & ROWLAND.
July 21, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. R. Railroad.
CASH!
200,000 Cross-Ties.

PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be cut from stump and drifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Hickory or Red Cedar—to be leveled on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.
Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.
All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.
E. G. BAINEY,
June 16, '66. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

NEW DRUG STORE.
No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.
"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

TURNLEY & GIBBONS
Announce to the public that they are receiving a large stock of
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
Having bought most of them
Since the Heavy Decline,
We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We have ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us. In addition to our extensive stock of medicines, we offer Chloroform, Linctive, Orchard, Herbs, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED, also, Millet, Buckwheat, &c. Also a great variety of
KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:
Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky,
For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper.

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,
32 oz. Benzoic Acid,
50 lbs. Nitric "
50 " Muriatic "
150 " Sulphuric "
81 gals. 50 per cent. Alcohol,
100 oz. Sulf. Quinine,
275 lbs. Alum,
50 " Sulf. Ammonia,
50 " Nit. Dulcor,
27 " Asafoetida,
30 " Balsam Capivi,
58 " Blue Mass,
50 " Refined Borax,
25 " Colchicum,
45 gals. Glycerin Oil,
12 boxes Castor soap,
15 lbs. Chloroform,
50 " Cream Tartar,
12 " Dover Powder,
100 " Ginger,
100 " Black Pepper,
50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd.,
50 " Gum Arabic,
50 " Gum Myrrh,
50 " Pressed Hops,
200 " White Lead,
200 " Red Lead,
5 lbs. Turb. Oil,
3 " Linseed Oil,
7 " Kerosene Oil,
2 " Machine Oil,
54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,
250 " assorted Corks,
12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine,
35 lbs. Gum. Magnesia,
200 " Eucalypti,
300 " Chlorid. Sulphur,
321 " Chloroform,
600 " Coprae,
5 " Cast. Oil,
5 " Powdered Opium,
10 " India Root,
25 doz. Sulf. S. Powders,
200 lbs. Carb. Soda,
25 doz. Turb. Oil,
25 lbs. Sugar of Lead,
12 doz. Concentrated Lye,
60 lbs. Madras Indigo,
100 " Lamp Black,
100 " Black Lead,
172 " Chrome Green,
172 " Yellow,
800 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,
125 gals. Varnishes, assorted.
Rome, Ga. August 25, 1866.

MUSIC LESSONS
OXFORD, given by MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '66.

Read This!
On and after Monday the 2nd inst., the Sub and Accounts due the late firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland, may be found in my possession. Said claims have been deposited with me for immediate collection by David T. Ryan, who owns them now indubitably. I therefore give timely notice to all persons thus indebted to call on me at my office without delay, and pay up at once, and save costs. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—Call and see me.
WM. M. HANES,
Office No. 4,
Office Row,
Jacksonville, Ala.
September 1st, 1866.—4t.

RENOVAL.
DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug Store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent.
Nov. 25, '65.—4t

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
November 18, 1865.—4t.

THE STATE HOUSE ON SOUTH CAROLINA.

The most beautiful building in the South, if not in the United States, would have been, when completed, the Capitol of South Carolina. It had before the war assumed dimensions and given token of the rare taste displayed in its construction, which had elicited the warmest encomiums of the critic and traveler. But to-day it stands chief among the monumental ruins of Columbia, an emblem eloquent with numerous curses upon Sherman and his horde. Presenting a conspicuous mark to the artillery of the enemy planted on Lexington heights, the edifice received ten shots. The finely sculptured oak-leaf decorations of the marble door pilasters at the main entrance were defaced. The beaks of the eagles have been knocked off, and the corner stones on the southwest corners were damaged by fire. But the injuries to the structure itself are insignificant compared with those done by fire to the finished marble-work and rough materials in the precincts of the State House yard.

Porty of the Sculptured Corinthian Capital designed for the porticoes and wrought in our own beautiful granite, are destroyed. Out of sixty-five Corinthian Capitals, worked in Italian marble, intended for the great marble hall, only five are saved. All the polished shafts of Tennessee marble are destroyed, and nearly all the other marble work and paving tiles in both kind of marble designed for the interior construction and decoration, with a large portion of the balustrade to crown the building, and the terrace designed to surround the lower part. Besides these, were destroyed hundreds of immense and valuable unwrought blocks of granite and marble, machinery, workshops, tools, colossal models and unfinished statues. In the loss may be included the basso relievo likenesses of Hayne and McDuffie, and one of the latest and best busts of Hon. John C. Calhoun. But one store-house, containing a quantity of polished Tennessee marble, remains uninjured.

Of the old State House and its valuable library, nothing remains but blackened ruins. The railroad track to the Grady quarry has been destroyed and the wood-work carried away.

Major Nimssee, the accomplished architect to whose report we are indebted for these details, likewise suffered a severe loss in architectural and scientific books, pictures, engravings, instruments relating to the new State house, maps, drawings, reports, calculations, specifications, estimates which had accumulated during the last ten years.

The total loss to the State is estimated by Major N. to be \$700,000. The debris was gathered by the architect in charge as far as the means at his command would permit, and deposited in one of the sheds, and the Capitol, lonely and deserted, is now surrounded by a plain board fence. It is thought that the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars would fit up and secure the building for the purposes of Legislation and State offices; and that three hundred and sixty thousand dollars would complete the edifice in nearly the manner originally designed.

South Carolinian.
Radicals in Missouri Preparing for War.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 4.—The Radical State Executive Committee have issued an address to the Union men of Missouri, and to all friends of law and order strongly urging their Union for the maintenance of law and order, and the suppression of attempts from whatever quarter, to subvert the Government, inaugurate a second civil war, which is apprehended in consequence of recent incendiary publications in opposition papers, calling upon their party friends to organize, arm, and prepare themselves for war. The address says the pretext for these appeals is founded upon the fact that Gov. Fletcher ordered half a dozen companies of militia into service at the urgent request of sheriffs in counties in which regular troops are not stationed, for the protection of the lives and property of Union men from the attacks of rebel guerrillas and other outlaws.

"Yesterday an enormous pile of luggage blocked up the entrance to the Grand Hotel. Naturally the inquiry was made whether a Royal personage had suddenly fled from one of the king-doms. It was not, however, a monarch who had arrived with his Crown, regalia &c. in Paris. The porter sneered at the idea of a mere German potentate possessing such an extensive suite, and proudly replied that La diva Patti had honored the Grand Hotel with her presence. Her rival La Lucca, is at the Hotel Bristol. Auber called on her yesterday, as did likewise the great Rossini; who does not bow down before La Patti. La Lucca is a Viennese; her husband is a Prussian officer. She wishes to visit her family at Vienna, but naturally her husband cannot go there. She therefore has decided on spending the rest of the summer at Baden." Paris (Aug. 4) Correspondent.

From the Huntsville Independent.
Serious Resistance to Law in Blount County.

A gentleman recently from Blount county informs us that a party of low, trilling, deserters from their regiments in the late war, called by the people over there, "lay outs," resisted the execution of a writ of attachment by the Deputy Sheriff, upon a mule belonging to one of them. When the Sheriff came to take off the mule, a gang of ten of the miscreants and thieves armed with guns attacked him and tried to drive him off, but the Sheriff was not deterred from his duty, and collecting a posse, the "lay outs" still resisting, they were fired into, wounding one dangerously and two others slightly. This decisive work soon dispersed the outlaws they taking to their hiding places in the mountains. Afterwards, our informant tells us, two or three of the gang were arrested and are now in confinement. The affair occurred in Murphy's Valley, about ten miles from Blountsville.

Blount will make about half a crop of corn. The apple crop is good, and the distillers are hard at work making it into brandy.

Hugana.—An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred dollars for hugging a girl in church.—Exchange.

Cheap enough! We once hugged a girl in church some ten years ago, and it has cost us a thousand a year ever since.—Young America

That's nothing! We hugged a girl in school some twenty-five years ago, and had to support her and the family ever since.—Young Democrat.

Come to Salem, Oregon, boys? Come to Salem, Oregon, we have hugged a dozen, and it hasn't cost a cent.

Democratic Review.

We hug, and like to hug, and darn the expenses; fellows, if you enjoy luxuries, you must pay for them.—Daily Book

No doubt it might have cost you gentlemen pretty heavily, but nothing in comparison with the amount Uncle Sam has had to fork over for the privilege of taking "ye savory freedmen" to his bosom.

Milton J. Safford.

An interesting political history of Milton Safford, prepared by the Montgomery Advertiser, is published on our first page.

We are sorry to see that our neighbor of the Advertiser is reported as having been associated with such a political trickster and unscrupulous rascal. To the inquiry, "where does Figures stand now?" we reply that he has hardly got stationary since his last jump, but rather think Safford is deserted for awhile.—Huntsville Independent.

The Montgomery Advertiser has commenced giving the antecedents of Milton J. Safford, who sets himself up as a radical leader in Alabama. That's the way; if a man constitutes himself a leader in any section, it is legitimate the public should know his history.

A Great Texas Lawsuit.

A lawsuit has been commenced by the new Texas State Government to recover a sum of \$2,025,000 from Ebaucher E. B. Nichols, a financial agent of the late rebel States Government. It appears that Nichols had failed to account for cotton and United States Texas bonds to that amount, and that the returns in the State Treasury show him a defaulter even after allowing for all possible payments to the Richmond authorities and others. It appears that Nichols claims that at the general break up on the close of the war his agents everywhere appropriated the bonds and cotton in their possession, and refused to render any account. The law authorities, however, claim that Nichols is responsible for the acts of his agents, and are going to law with him on the subject. Whether the new State Government makes anything out of the lawsuit remains to be seen.

A Frenchman who had been in India, speaking of tiger hunts remarked:

"When ze Frenchman hunt ze tigaro, ah! ze sport is grand, magnifique! but wen ze tigaro hunt ze Frenchman, ou! ze zero is ze very devil to pay!"

That must be about the same view that the radicals take of hunting rebels. Men who fight duels have two seconds to live after they are dead.—Ex.

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, SEP. 16, 1866.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For six months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,

first insertion, \$2 00

Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00

Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00

Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULEWIDER, with

ROGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our

authorized Agent, to contract, receive

and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, of

the firm of REEFRO & BELL, 41 North

Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our

authorized Agent, to contract, receive

and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's

growth, from turnips of superior quality, for

sale at the stores of Messrs. McChesney and

Frank. These seed are from Turnips raised

by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in

our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever

brought to this market.

We have placed a number of ac-

counts in the hands of Capt. J. M. An-

dereson, for which he is authorized to re-

ceipt. Our friends will confer a special

favor by settling with him whenever op-

portunity is offered.

ATTENTION is invited to the card

of Hardie & Robinson, Cotton Factors

and Commission Merchants, Selma, Ala.

These gentlemen are well known in the

up country as first class business men,

prompt, efficient and reliable in the

transaction of all business entrusted to

their care.

We invite special attention to the

advertisement of Miree & John-

son, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry

Goods, Hardware &c., of Selma Ala.

Mr. E. Johnson, one of this firm is a

native of this county, and for some

years a resident of this place, a pupil

of "Old Reliable" in mercantile train-

ing. Among the numerous young men

who have gone out from this place, and

become deservedly popular in various

southern cities, for integrity and busi-

ness capacity, Mr. Johnson has had no

superiors. Give this firm a call when

in Selma, and we venture they will

make it your interest to extend to them

a liberal patronage.

Bibles

The Jacksonville Union Bible society

have just received a large and splendid

lot of Bibles from the American Bible

society at New York, which can be dis-

posed of at astonishingly low prices rang-

ing from ten cents up to six dollars &

fifty cents. Among the lot can be found

some large print family Testaments in

four volumes, richly bound in Morro-

co.

To be had at E. L. Woodward's Store

Room, North side of the square. The

cheaper bibles to be donated to those

too poor to buy.

In going and returning through

Rome, recently, we visited the exten-

sive Grocery and Commission House of

Berry, Elliott & Co. near the steam-

boat wharf. They have a very large

amount of Groceries, Grain, &c. on

hand, and we were informed by persons

not at all interested in the business,

that they were now enabled to sell at

wholesale, fully as cheap as could be

purchased and shipped from Nashville.

The firm is composed of experienced,

prompt and reliable men, well deserv-

ing to be at the head of an extensive

and prosperous business.

The late tour of President John-

son and his party, to participate in the

ceremonies of laying the corner stone

of the Douglas monument at Chicago,

has been a perfect ovation, except in a

few cities—large and enthusiastic

crowds turning out to welcome him,

evinced a rapid increase of party, and

growing popularity of his principles.

In Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapo-

lis and Springfield, the city authorities

refused to take any action for his public

reception, and in some of them, acted

in a manner disgraceful to themselves

and the nation.

Philadelphia should be remembered

for all time to come by Southern mer-

chants. Soon after the war closed they

said they did not desire southern trade,

and ever since have manifested more ir-

reconcilable hatred and enmity than

perhaps any other city.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

The late Radical Convention at Phil-

adelphia, after a wrangling session of

about a week, as might have been ex-

pected of a convention composed of

such materials, disagreed on negro suf-

frage and other questions, and broke up

by secessions. The ruling spirits were

low person Brownlow, Fred. Douglas,

Beast Butler, Anna Dickinson and the

renegade Jick Hamilton. Brownlow,

in one of his characteristic speeches,

declared himself in favor of another

war of plunder and devastation on the

South; then next time the army to be

divided in three sections, the first

with gussand cannon to kill all the

rebels, the second with pine knots and

torch to burn up every house, barn and

fence, and the third with surveyor and

chain carriers, to divide out the lands

among the free negroes and loyal whites.

The lions of the day, both in the Con-

vention and city, were Brownlow and

Fred. Douglas. They adopted what

they call a platform of principles, which

contained not a single sentiment, but

unquenchable enmity and hatred of the

South, and no political principle except

a centralization of all power in Con-

gress, and virtual destruction of the Ex-

ecutive and Judicial departments of the

government. I wish a party as this

can and does prevail before the people

of the North and West at the approach-

ing Fall election, it may well be said of

them, that "whom the gods intend to

destroy, they first make mad."

We invite attention to the change

made in the firm of Richardson and Co.

Mobile, Ala. It has recently passed

into other hands, Mr. Richardson alone

remaining of the old members, a whole

host in himself as far as business qual-

ifications go, gentlemanly, clever and

courteous, ready to attend promptly to

any business which may be entrusted to

his care by any one from this section

of the State. See his card.

The Renting of Lands by S. C. Kelly,

Esq. of Sims Kelly, dec. has been postponed

until Saturday, September 22, 1866.

The National Freemason.

—Edited by R. McMurday & Jno. W.

Simmons, an excellent Masonic and lit-

erary Journal has been removed from

Washington City to New York. It has

also been changed from Monthly to a

weekly newspaper every Member of the

craft should be provided with just such

a journal. It is published at such

cheap rates as to be possessed by every

one—being only \$4.00 per annum.

We make room for an editorial show-

ing the tenor of its excellent teachings.

The War—Our Duty.

There can be no question that our

late war has produced the effects which

all wars produce, that social restraints

are loosened, and souls are hardened,

that murders, burglaries, arson and se-

ductions abound, and that materialism

and selfishness triumph.

What is our duty as Lodges and Mas-

ons? To guard well the outer door, to

see that none enter who have not the

sign and seal of our truths, and will not

prove messengers, laborers, and soldiers

in our Masonic toil and warfare. To

raise the standard higher within. To

dwell not less on work and form, but

more on the spirit and life and precepts

of our fraternity. To induce personal

improvement among our members. To

lead them to read more. To abandon,

for the present at least, our showy pro-

cessions, whereby the superficial and un-

worthy are attracted to us. To give

ourselves to good works. To make the

conformity of our institution in practice

as life so close to its precepts that the

fraternity will be the last place the un-

worthy will seek to enter, or, entering,

to abide.

The Tallahassee Sentinel relates

the following: "During the late war,

a corporal in Wheeler's famous cavalry

corps obtained a young recruit for the

company to which he belonged, who for

nine months fought bravely and endur-

ed hardships and privations which would

have done credit even to the most hard-

ened veteran to have undergone. At

the battle of Bentonville, in North Car-

olina, just prior to the surrender of Gen.

Johnston's army, the corporal was

struck by a minute ball, fell from his sad-

dle, and instantly expired. The young

recruit, being near, immediately dis-

mounted, and clasping the lifeless form

that lay on the ground, declared that it

was his husband! She proved to be a

young woman who lived in North Car-

olina, but who having been despoiled of

her home by the "Great Fire Arson,"

had determined to enlist in the army

and remain during the war with her husband.

Now that he was dead, she expressed a

desire to return to her friends, and was

allowed to do so."

Radical Defeat in Idaho.

The New York Herald remarks: We

learn by dispatches from San Francisco,

that the Democratic candidate for Con-

gressional delegate from Idaho, has

been elected over the Radical by a ma-

jority which is computed at 650. It is

probable that all the Territories will go

the same way when candidates for Con-

gress come before. We also look for

Radical defeats in all the Western

States. The Western men do not for-

get that the obnoxious ultra tariff enac-

ted from radical New England. There

is no question more hateful or irritating

to the grain producer and cotton and

woollen fabric consumers of the great

West than the inordinate rate of duty

imposed upon foreign fabrics for the

benefit of New England manufactures.

In counting upon the votes of the Wes-

tern States, then, at the ensuing elec-

tions, the radicals may reap a bitter

appointment. They may find a Water-

loo in every one of them.

Writing of Queen Emma's visit

to Washington, a correspondent of the

Baltimore Transcript says: "One of

the reasons that induced Mr. Seward

to extend this hospitality to the Queen

was to remove her from the annoyances

and importunities to which she has been

subjected in this city from gossips and

key-holes, who force themselves into the

presence of Her Majesty, and annoy her

almost beyond endurance. Especially

has she been persecuted by a depart-

ment clerk who enjoys the title of "Pro-

fessor," and is regarded as one of the

most perfect types of the laquay. The

"Professor" has a mania for the society

of royalty and he crowds himself into

their presence unbidden and regardless

of their frowns. He has become so tol-

erable at the White House that the la-

dies thereof refuse to respond to his

perfidious card. Nothing daunted,

however, the "Professor" persists in

thrusting himself into the presence of

those ladies whenever a public reception

takes place. This flunkey has closed

the Queen into Mr. Seward's mansion,

where she will be protected from further

persecution."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

RADICAL DISTURBANCES AT

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE PRESIDENT DRIVEN FROM

THE STAND

LAMENTABLE RESULTS.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

FROM EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION LOOM-

ING UP

SHIP WRECKED WITH CARGO

OF COTTON FROM NEW

ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The

</

The following beautiful tribute to charity was paid by Father Ryan, author of the "Conquered Banner" in an address delivered at Nashville, Tenn.

Oh! charity, beautiful charity, descending like an angel from heaven to this poor earth of ours, throwing flowers along through paths—shedding sunshine upon darkened hearts—wiping away the tears that trickle down the pale cheeks of woe—helping the helpless—spreading benedictions and benefactions wherever thou goest—how lovely art thou! Wherever there is grief to be soothed, thou art there whispering words of cheer and holy hope; wherever there is distress, thou art there with thy sweet voice, thy bright face and thy beautiful smiles; wherever there is want thou art there with bountiful hand and generous alms; wherever there is sin thou art there with pitying look and absolving words. Oh! how thou lovest the poor ones, the sad ones and lowly ones, and lonely ones, of earth. A far off thou hearest the cry of poverty and thou hurriest to its aid. Want and woe call for thee and lo! thou art there. And thus with a foot that never wearies and a heart that never faints, and a strength that never weakens, and a sympathy that never fails, and a pity that never perishes, dost thou oh, beautiful christian charity go round and round the earth looking for lovely ones to cheer their lot; seeking for lost and lone ones to brighten their life."

PRESENT TO GEN. R. E. LEE—A splendid saddle was recently forwarded from our city, per National Express, to Gen. R. E. Lee, as a present from the Hon. Mr. Connelly, M. P., who was a frequent guest of the General's during the war. The saddle is of the English Horse Guard pattern, with holsters, valise, pockets for writing materials, and a splendid shabraak of wool, bound with red cloth. The bridle and breaststap are specimens of admirable workmanship; the whole forming a useful and worthy present. *Carolinian.*

The Philadelphia officials," says the Age, "tried to break down Andrew Jackson as they are now trying to stop the onward course of Andrew Johnson in his efforts to preserve the Constitution and restore the Union. They refused to receive Andrew Jackson when he visited this city, as they did Andrew Johnson."

A course, ill natured fellow died one day, and his friends assembled at his funeral, but no one had a good word to say about the deceased. Even at the grave all were silent. At length a good-hearted German, as he turned to go home, said: "Vell, he was a goot schmoker."

How much more can be said of many? The gambling house reporter of a New York paper gives a fair record thus:

"A well known newspaper publisher and politician has lost over a quarter of a million of dollars. A paymaster in the army was a defaulter \$12,000, lost in the same way. A well known Californian has lost about \$50,000. A well known citizen of Jersey City, doing a large manufacturing business, was completely ruined within a short time at the faro table. A young man, keeping books in Williamsburg became a defaulter of \$12,000. He was the only support of an aged mother, and was obliged to flee his home. A man, for over twenty years in the employ of an express company, and having the unbounded confidence of his employers, took to gambling, and in an evil hour, to get money to play with, robbed his employers, was detected, and sent to the State prison for a term of years. A young man came into possession, on the 12th of May last, of \$56,000, and today he has not got a dollar, having lost it all at the gambling table."

AN INFAMOUS SENTIMENT.—In a speech at Springfield, Illinois, a few days ago, Gen. Logan said:

"There is but one way to treat with rebels. Take the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, and march to the music of the Union, with the flag unfurled, and sweep over their territory. He had no sympathy for the leading traitors, no commiseration for them. He could forget no man who had lost his life, and who has been maintained in this war for the Union, and he could forgive no man who had fought against it. If elected to Congress he would carry out what he had said. He could not forgive the South."

THE VIRGINIA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION DECLARED TO BE VALID BY THE COURT APPEALS.—A case was brought before the Court of Appeals of Virginia a short time since in which the validity of the Ordinance of Secession, passed by the Convention in April, 1861, was confirmed. Some years before the passage of the Ordinance a man was convicted of felony and sentenced to a term of service in the penitentiary. He served his term out and was released. After Virginia seceded and during the war he was again convicted of felony and sentenced to serve a short term in the penitentiary. Here the law of the State, which declares that any person who shall be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, shall have an additional term of five years added to his term if he had heretofore been convicted and sentenced to any penitentiary in the United States, came in and added five years to the time of his last sentence. He had served out the term fixed by the Court, and was serving the additional term imposed by the law of the State, when his counsel made application to

one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for his release upon the ground that at the time of the conviction Virginia was not one of the United States, but had, by the Act of her Convention, severed her connection with that Government. This act of sovereignty of the State of Virginia was recognized as valid by the Judge, and the release of the convict would have been ordered but for the interposition of the Governor's pardon to the man, before the decision of the Court was announced.

Frightful Affair in Arkansas.

A Man Attacked by Four Highwaymen, Robbed and Tied to a Tree. He Afterwards Fights One of the Robbers—Both are Killed.

The Jacksonville Era says that a man named McKinney, an overseer, hired by a planter in that county was stopped on his way to the plantation Tuesday evening previous by four men, who robbed him of his money and tied him to a tree. The Era says that as soon as released he went to Cotton Plant and obtained a State warrant for the two he recognized—Straeener and Berry were their names—who were arraigned before Justice Lentz of Cotton Plant. The evidence for the State was in the above facts. But one of the accused parties—Berry—adduced evidence by which he proved that he was at another place at the hour the outrage was perpetrated. It is believed that the witnesses who deposed this testimony, were the accomplices of Berry. Upon this evidence both parties were released.

When the trial was concluded, McKinney and his friends left Cotton Plant for their homes—some in wagons and some on horse back. About five miles north of Cotton Plant, the Straeener and Berry party overtook them. One Eli Staggs, a brother-in-law to Berry, and a witness for him, rode up to McKinney and commenced abusing him, and finally challenged him to a pistol combat, or duel, on the ground. McKinney readily accepted; and, leaping from his wagon, pistol in hand, a boat twenty feet apart, the firing commenced. Each party fired three shots; any one of which would have proved fatal. Staggs received the first shot in the mouth, the next in the throat, and the third in the breast. McKinney was shot three times in the breast. When these shots were fired, the parties turned their backs upon each other, walked about the same distance from the scene, and both fell about the same instant, one upon his back and the other upon his face, and died with pistols in hand. This occasioned a good deal of promiscuous shooting—about twenty random shots—between the respective friends of both parties. But fortunately no other damage was done.

Exciting Affair.

Attempt to Kill Col. Gallaway, of the Avalanche.

A man named Wood, an Assistant United States Revenue Assessor, whose field of labor is in country, but who has been acting informant on those who may have omitted to cancel revenue stamps or affix them to documents, fancied himself aggrieved at some criticism leveled at him by the Avalanche, and sought satisfaction. Learning that Col. Gallaway was at Mousarrat, Lanier & Co's office, serving on a committee, he repaired thither and called him out. Col. Gallaway informed him that he was busy just then, but would see him afterward. This did not suit Wood who applied some insulting epithets to the Colonel, who in turn struck him in the face. Wood then attempted to strike him with a cane. Col. Gallaway caught the stick, which was what is called a King gun, which went off, wounding him (the Colonel) in the hand. Wood attempted to make his escape, but was followed by the bystanders, who seemed indignant at the cowardly assault, and if it were not for the considerate conduct of Gen. Forrest, vengeance would have been executed on the spot. The police have the matter in hand, and no doubt the case will fully come to light to-morrow morning.—Col. Gallaway's hand is not badly hurt; he will, no doubt, be able to wield a pen ere long.—*Memphis Argus*, 26th.

Swiss Laborers for the South.

The Rev. B. F. White writes to the New Orleans Christian Advocate from Zurich, Switzerland, July 17th, as follows:

I can secure as many laborers as I want, by paying their way to the United States. I can get thousands on the following conditions: they will bind themselves to labor (and they work twice as hard as negroes generally) for you for one or two years, for their passage across the ocean, board and clothing; and at the end of the time the expenses will be deducted from the gross receipts for the products of their labor, and the balance divided between them and the employer two-thirds. To illustrate: it will take \$25 to take them to New Orleans and say \$150 to clothe and feed for one year; say he makes seven barrels of cotton and fifty barrels of corn, worth in all \$800; take from eight hundred dollars, one hundred and seventy-five dollars expenses, leaving six hundred and twenty-five dollars; now one-third—two hundred and eighty dollars, the share of the laborer—and four hundred and seventy-five dollars, the share of the employer. They will enter into written obligations before the United States Consul here, which he (the consul) assures me is binding, and will

hold them in the United States. I think it a good chance for our farmers; say commence with only ten hands, two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars will put them on the place, and the probable net proceeds will be about four hundred dollars; and with this, the second year you can enlarge to any extent almost desirable. If a failure, there is but little loss, probably nothing; expenses are first paid, then if anything is left it is divided. Or they are willing, after all expenses of feed for horses, plow sharpening, etc., are paid, to divide the net proceeds in half. The people seem nice, industrious and intelligent. Our kind regards to our friends.—My address is Zurich, care of United States Consul.

The Orators of the Pittsburg Convention.

[From the Rochester Union.]

A special from Washington to the Tribune gives a list of the orators selected for the Pittsburg occasion. Here there is no want of familiar names. Look at them:

Banks, the military blunderer and "hero" of the Red River cotton thieving expedition. Butler the Beast, the "hero" of the Great Bethel murder, the "hero" of gold gobbling, the "hero" of the woman-of-the-town order at New Orleans, the "hero" of disasters innumerable on the James River and of crowing failure at Fort Fisher. Burnside, the blunderer and slaughterer of the Fredericksburg butchery. Schurz, who avowed that he had joined the army for a partisan purpose, and was the "hero" of the rout of the Blovenburg Corps at Chancellorsville. Schenck, the "hero" of the massacre at Vienna.

Prentiss, who commanded the advance at Pittsburg Landing, and allowed the enemy to surprise General Grant's army, which would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival of Buell.

THE BOSTON POST ON THE "SOUTHERN LOYALISTS."—The Boston Post thus shows up the past history of some of the Southern renegades who were prominent in getting up the Radical Convention of the 3d instant:

The immaculate Southern Unionists, who are to hold a Convention in Philadelphia next month to aid the Radicals, are like most men who pretend to be better than their fellows, often not quite as good. Stokes was a furious secessionist and rebel; Jack Hamilton, the Houston Telegraph informs us, "from 1853 to 1858, was a most violent secessionist, insisting on the rescission of the articles of annexation of Texas to the Union, and seeking support for public office on that platform. He was thus in favor of secession, by 'separate State action,' before anybody else in the South was, in consequence of Northern aggressions upon the institution of slavery. About the same time he was openly and earnestly an advocate of the re-opening of the African slave trade. And last of all, after the war commenced, he applied to a leading merchant in Galveston for money to raise a company for Confederate service! Grant—the great Southern Unionist and Radical orator—held a commission in the rebel army, and said the way they served the Yankees when they caught them, was to hang them to the first tree. Halu held a commission under the Confederate Government, and so on. There is scarcely a man among these purest who was not a secessionist some-time during the rebellion—who either encouraged its commencement, or sustained it afterward. This could be forgiven them if they were not so intolerant themselves, and so brazen in their pretensions.

Last Sunday the conservative members of the Rev. Mr. Alexander's congregation, at Clinton, Missouri, appeared in their pews, armed to the teeth, caused by threats against Alexander for not taking the test oath. The services were quiet.

MARRIED, at the residence of Mr. Bedford of Marshall county by the Rev. Mr. Moton, on Tuesday the 4th day of September, Mr. John H. Purnell, to Miss Maggie Murray, both of this county.

Our congratulations to the happy pair. Selma Messenger please copy.

MARRIED, at the residence of Mr. R. B. Kyle, by the Rev. W. R. Kirk, Mr. John D. Richardson to Mrs. Cornelia L. Truitt.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The chronic diseases, whose vast internal doses unfeeling the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stunted and antiquated of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full, but create an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Magguel's Pills, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Magguel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine street, New York; DUNN, NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

TUSKALOOSA

Scientific & Art Association,
[CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
CLASS 3.
To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala.
in Public.

On Monday, October 1st, 1866.
WHITFIELD, BROADBENT & Co.
Managers.
PRIZES:

- 1 Prize of Real Estate in the City of Mobile, valued at.....\$25,000
- 1 " of five sets of Diamond Jewelry—Bracelet, Pin, Ear Rings and Finger Ring, Diamond Watch and Enamelled Watch and Gold Lever Watch and Chain, and other costly articles of Jewelry, valued at.....\$8,000
- 1 " of sets of Solid Silver Table Service, richly ornamented, total value.....\$1,500
- 1 " of well selected Books for Law Library.....500
- 1 " of well selected Books for Medical Library.....500
- 1 " of well selected Books for a Theological Library.....500
- 20 Prizes of \$200 each in value of sets of splendid Jewelry.....4,000
- 50 " of \$100 each in value of selected editions of standard works.....5,000
- 100 " of \$100 each in value of sets of selected Engravings of distinguished Confederate Generals.....10,000
- 100 " of \$100 each in value of popular Paintings & Engravings.....10,000
- 3000 " of \$5 each in value of selected Jewelry, or Books, at option.....15,000

3276 Prizes Amounting to \$80,000.
WHOLE TICKETS, \$10. HALVES \$5.
QUARTERS, \$2.50. EIGHTHS, \$1.25.

PLAN OF THE DRAWING.

In the Drawing there are 30,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 276 Full Prizes and 3000 Terminal Prizes. THE MANNER OF DRAWING as follows: The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with the Numbers on the Tickets, are printed on separate slips of paper, and encircled with small tubes, in presence of the public, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The 276 Prizes first named above, are similarly placed and encircled with tubes, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and two Boys, Blindfolded, draw the Numbers and Prizes. One of the Boys draws one number from the wheel of numbers, & at the same time the other boy draws out one prize from the wheel of prizes. The Number and Prize drawn out are exhibited to the audience, and whatever Prize drawn out is registered and credited to that Number—and this operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out. The Tickets are printed in the following style: They are divided into Eighths, printed on the face of the Ticket—eight of these bearing the same number constitute a Whole Ticket. The 3000 Terminal Prizes last named above will be divided as follows: Each Ticket in the whole 30,000, the terminal figures in the Number of which is the same as the terminal figure of the Number of the Ticket drawing the Capital Prize of \$25,000, will be entitled to \$5, as above.

Persons drawing any of the above Prizes, and who are not satisfied therewith, can obtain the value thereof, as stated above, in money, without reduction or discount.

All other Schemes set for this or any other date are recalled.

L. W. DUGGAR, General Agent, Selma, Ala.
COL. HUGH FRANCIS, Agent Jacksonville Ala.

Sept. 7, 1y.
THOS. BERRY, J. M. ELLIOTT.
CHAS. M. HARPER, JOHN M. BERRY.

Berry, Elliott & Co.

GROCERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT & STEAM-BOAT WHARF,

Rome, Ga.

—0—

We are now receiving a large assortment of

GROCERIES.

which we offer to the trade at a small advance on cost.

COTTON OR PRODUCE

shipped us for sale, shall have special attention, and liberal CASH ADVANCES will be made on the same, if desired.

BERRY, ELLIOTT & CO.
septs
M. LUNDIE, GEO. R. FERGUSON.

LUNDIE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. Y. LUNDIE.)
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton, on which we will pay freight, charges, and Revenue Tax.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled, when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REFERENCES:

M. J. A. Keith & Co., Selma, Ala.; Gen. J. G. L. Huey, Talladega, Ala.; J. W. Lapsley, Selma, Ala.; A. M. Goodwin, Selma, Ala.; Walker Reynolds, Alpine, Ala.; John A. Winston & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hon. T. A. Walker, Jacksonville, Ala.; Jurey & Harris, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Hannan, Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 27, 1865

SELMA

Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, Talladega. J. B. AUNSPACH, Selma.

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND
Commission Merchants,
Central Warehouse Building,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO.
Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, Ala.
July 7, 1866—3m.

W. G. PRIVETT, R. H. CROSWELL.

PRIVETT & CROSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding

HEAD OF CITY WHARF,
SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—6m.

GEO. P. BURNETT, E. R. MARTIN, L. L. SWAN.

BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE

AND

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Queensware, &c.

Will continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.

Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Bagging and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c. &c. East side Broad street near Water, June 9, 1866. SELMA, Ala.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 5, Water Street,
SELMA, Ala.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—
BRANDIES.—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., imported; Ginger, Imitation Cognac.

WHISKIES.—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vintmont's Old Bourbon; Shenandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XXX Rye; Pike's; Dexter's; Violette; Monongahela; Old Ambrosial Nectar, very superior; Melant's old Irish and Ransley's Scotch, imported.

RUM.—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.

GIN.—American and Imported.

WINES.—assorted Clarets, in casks and cases; Champagnes, Standard and Fancy brands, in qt's and pt's; O Porto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS of Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.

PEPPERMINT, Cherry Bounce, assorted Punches and Cocktails; Brandy Cherries, Absynthe, Kirschenwasser, Caracoon, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints: Lager Beer, &c., in casks.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnapps; White Wines, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wines and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.
Selma, June 16, 1866.—3m.

W. H. RAGEL, W. V. R. WATSON.

EAGER & WATSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS;

OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co.

SELMA

Having secured at and convenient Storage, we are prepared to receive and forward all Goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch. Tarpaulls and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Goods sent to our care.

Consignments of COTTON and Produce respectfully solicited.
June 9, 1866.—3m.

NEW HOTEL.

TROOP HOUSE.
Northeast corner Water and Lauderdale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant.

SELMA, ALABAMA.
THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.
April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for 1500 BALES of COTTON in our new FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

And make liberal advances on consignments. Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is our Agent, and all orders left with him for the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will have our prompt attention.

April 7, '66. WHITE & PHARES.

T. R. BOWEN. C. W. HOOPER.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

GROCERS

AND
Commission Merchants,

Corner Broad and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

J. G. BELL, W. T. BELL.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND
Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Sept. 8, 1866.

Hanna, Morton & Co.

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS,

GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a General assortment of Groceries, and are prepared to

FILL ALL ORDERS at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. March 17, '66. 3m.

L. W. PETTIBONE,

SELMA, ALA.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

WARE-HOUSE.

THANKFUL for the favors that for the last five years have been shown him, is desirous still of a share of the public patronage. I have taken the BRICK COTTON WAREHOUSE near the depot of the Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad, and am prepared to receive, store and forward cotton, pay taxes, and all other expenses, and also to attend to all business belonging to the business of receiving and forwarding.

I have also CORN and CEMENT for sale.
Feb. 17, 1866.—3m.

M. SALOMON,

Alexandria, Ala.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

WANTS all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as Dried Peaches, Apples, Bees-wax, Tallow, &c., for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or Goods and Groceries exchanged at low prices.—Give him a call.

Sept. 1, 1866.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25.—1y

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Sheid in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm, or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. Kennedy for settlement.

J. W. KENNEDY, W. K. SHEID.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.
Aug. 25, 1866. J. W. KENNEDY.

2,500 LBS. SUGAR,
JUST RECEIVED,
And For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Sept. 1, 1866.

E. L. WOODWARD, late of E. L. Woodward & Co., and
Wesson & Co.,
K. B. LESTER.

WESSON & HUNTING,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS
AND
SHOES.
12, Cortlandt Street, opposite Western Hotel,
NEW-YORK.

A. M. WATKINS, Late of Chickamauga
June 2, 1866.—3m. Tennessee.

NISBET, VANDIVER & CO.
DRUGGISTS,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Have just received and offer
for sale, a well selected stock of
Drugs & Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, Liquors,
For medicinal purposes—
Dye-Stuffs, Paints,
Oils—Varnishes,
Brushes, &c. &c.
JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 14, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW.

A YANKEE STORY.

A Newport correspondent of the New
York World tells the following:

I have just come across an anecdote
of a notable man in this place, which I
think will look well in print, and deserv-
es to go "the rounds" of the press.
Hon. Duncan C. Pell, who was Lieuten-
ant Governor of this State last year,
is a man of considerable eccentricity of
character—a whole-souled, good hearted
individual, but decidedly "odd" in
many respects. Nothing so much dis-
turbed his equanimity as for persons to
exhibit a curious disposition and attempt
to know more of his affairs than he chose
to tell. Many years ago Mr. Pell was
about to erect a fence around one of his
lots in the city, and in order to save
himself from the daily interrogatories
which he knew would be made by his
neighbors and passers-by, he had a sign
painted on which he displayed all the
information in regard to the fence which
he fancied could possibly be desired or
demanded. He narrated concisely the
following facts: Who was owner of the
land; why he fenced it in; how much
lumber the fence was to contain; where
he bought it, and how much a foot he
paid for it; the quantity of nails to be
used; the name of the builder, and the
exact amount of land to be enclosed.

Self-satisfied that he had answered all
the questions that could be asked, Mr.
Pell was quite happy at the idea that he
had freed himself entirely from importu-
nent inquiries. But one night, or rather
very early on a very disagreeable
morning, Mr. Pell was awakened from a
deep sleep by a loud knocking at
his front door. The call appeared to be
so urgent that Mr. Pell thrust his head
out of the window, and demanded, in no
gentle tone, "What in the—was the
matter?" Standing, shivering, in his
only garment, Mr. Pell held the follow-
ing colloquy with the intruder:

"Does Mr. Pell live here?"
"Yes. What do you want?"
"Mr. Duncan C. Pell."
"Yes; Duncan C. Pell."
"Is it Mr. Pell who is building the
fence on Mary street?"

Yes, yes, certainly. What of it?"
"Well, Mr. Duncan C. Pell, do you
intend to paint that fence, or will you
whitewash it?"

The answer and the window went
down together, and Mr. Pell retired to
bed, satisfied that there could be no es-
cape from genuine Yankee inquisitiveness.

**THE PRESS AND THE ATLANTIC TEL-
EGRAPH NEWS.**—The New York cor-
respondent of the Philadelphia Ledger
writes: I may as well state that the talk
in newspapers circles is, that one of the
very first necessities of this institution,
(the Atlantic cable,) as soon as it is de-
monstrated that it is to be a permanent
thing, must be an advance in the price
not only of newspapers, but of newspaper
advertising. As the cable despatches
add nothing to newspaper circulation,
the public is the only party benefited,
and the public therefore must expect to
foot the bill; otherwise one-half of the
newspapers now in existence may as
well give up the ghost. The talk, in
all probability, will in the course of a
few days crystallize in the shape of a
general convention of the leading news-
paper proprietors in all this part of the
country to discuss the situation and to
see what is to be done.

Confession of a Murderer.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times has a
brief account of the confession of young
Starkweather, who was hung there on
Friday last for the murder of his moth-
er and sister. It says:
In 1864, he attempted to poison his
uncle Buckland by putting arsenic in
the flour that was used in his family,
and so reckless was he that in order to
reach his uncle he disregarded the lives
of the rest of the family. He did not
kill his uncle, however, though he came
near it. Three others, however, were
killed by the poison, and several others
were injured for life. Had Buckland's
life been destroyed, a large share of the
property would have fallen to Albert.
He also confessed to the crime of setting
fire to the barn of his neighbor, Horace
White, Esq., in the hope that the flames
would reach his mother's dwelling on
which there was an insurance of \$2-
500.

DR. J. A. CLOFTON,
of Alabama,
Has located in the country near Seaboard,
Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPS,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, &c.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient, nor had an
accident to happen. He has operated on the
most respectable of the profession of all the
Southern States, and for a good many years,
has visited almost every city in the South.
He will visit Galveston, and points on the
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or
four should desire it. Feb. 25, '65.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-
ward's Store. June 16, 1866.

Shortest & Cheapest Route
FROM
Montgomery to Talladega, Ala.

By the Montgomery, Central Ala.
Railroad and Talladega, Ala. Stage Line.
Leave Montgomery on Monday, Sunday ex-
cepted—connect at Wetumpka, Sunday ex-
cepted—connect at Talladega on Monday Wed-
nesday and Friday, at 7 P. M.—arrive at
Talladega on Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-
day in time to connect with cars for north-
ward. Leave Talladega on Monday, Wednesday &
Friday on the arrival of the cars from the
Mountain, Ala.—arrive in Montgomery next
day at 6 A. M.—Stage will leave Montgomery
from the Exchange Hotel at 3 P. M.—arrive
at Wetumpka at 6 P. M.—leave Wetumpka at
6 A. M.—arrive in Montgomery at 6 P. M.—
Passengers going this route can find con-
venience at Lanning for Talladega Springs.
J. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

Rates of Fare.	
From Montgomery to Wetumpka,	\$2 00
" " " Central Institute,	3 50
" " " Brooksburg,	4 00
" " " Nixburg,	4 50
" " " Bradford,	6 00
" " " Sylva,	8 00
" " " Talladega,	10 00

July 28, 1866.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
This School for Young Ladies and Misses will be re-
opened on Monday, for 2nd of
Sept., 1866, and continue in session Ten
Months, giving the usual Christmas Holi-
days.
Pupils may be entered for five months if
parents prefer it.

TERMS AS HERETOFORE.
The patrons of the school have the pleasure
of the teachers, that young ladies pursuing
the higher branches of Mathematics and the
languages, shall receive many advantages
at the "Academy" as elsewhere.

Mrs. M. D. CALDWELL,
Miss CARRIE WOODWARD.
Aug. 18, '66.

HIWASSER COLLEGE,
MONROE Co. TENN.

THE present session will close on the 22 of
June. The Fall session will begin August 6,
1866, under the supervision of the follow-
ing

FACULTY.
Rev. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President
Prof. Natural, Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. JAMES M. WAGNER, A. M.
Prof. of Languages.
Rev. E. E. SMYRE, A. B.
Prof. of Mathematics.

Students in the College, (except those from
Switzerland, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392nd, 1393rd, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th, 1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402nd, 1403rd, 1404th, 1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th, 1411st

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.

HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggons, Buggies, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. **A. B. WEBB**

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker.

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons &c.
repaired by **E. B. McCLELLAN.**
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast Corner of the public square.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS

THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, with their manufacturing capacity increased, and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Phares, of Selma, to sell on very fair Commissions, the Flour manufactured at these Mills for market, I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping and accounting for sales, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring it, sacks of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices. The services of Mr. P. Mooney, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so. **M. W. ABERNATHY.** June 30, 1866—tf.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, Of Alabama.

Has located in the country near Seoba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for
PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI, DISEASES OF FEMALES, &c.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

JOHN W. INZER. LEROY F. BOX. INZER & BOX, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.
WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY. FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery. General Collecting Agent.

Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala., continues the practice of Law in all its branches, in Calhoun and adjoining counties; will give special attention to drawing Wills, Deeds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney, to the Probate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guardianships; and will also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Lands.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL. ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in unusual cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

School Books, JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by **P. KOWAN.** April 14.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of **BOLTING CLOTHS** of superior finish. Having sold this same make for the last 30 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected. **JNO. D. HORE.** Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance

ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital

\$500,000.

Risks taken on MERCHANDISE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes Insurance, at reasonable rates.

M. J. TURNLEY. Insurance and General Collecting Agent. Jacksonville, Ala. Office east side of the public square. January 6, 1866.—5m.

E. N. WESSON, late of E. Wesson & Co. and Wesson & Cox. **E. B. HUNTING.**

WESSON & HUNTING, Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES. 12, Cortlandt Street, opposite Western Hotel, NEW-YORK.

A. M. WATKINS, late of Chickamauga June 2, 1866.—3m. Tennessee.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. 12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 fare; 24 Hours to Chattanooga and \$18.00 fare.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains. Passenger trains will leave Selma daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.

do do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 night

do do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

do do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until further Notice. Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

and arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M. Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:50 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Marietta Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co.'s splendid line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$32.00. **E. G. BARNEY.** June 9, 1866. Supt. & Agent for Lessee.

Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad.

CASH!

200,000 Cross-Ties.

PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be got from young and thrifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.

Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.

All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.

E. G. BARNEY. June 16, '66. Supt. & Agent for Lessee.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Sheild in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm, or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. Kennedy for settlement.

J. W. KENNEDY, W. K. SHEILD.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned. **J. W. KENNEDY.** Aug. 25, 1866.

New Steam Grist Mill.

THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity require into meal of as good quality as can be made by any mill in the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road. **G. SOUTHER.** March 17, 1866.

THOS. HERRY, J. M. ELLIOTT. CHAS. M. HARPER, JOHN M. BERRY.

Berry, Elliott & Co.

GROCERS.

AND **COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT & STEAM-BOAT WHARF, &c.

Rome, Ga.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of

GROCERIES.

which we offer to the trade at a small advance on cost.

COTTON OR PRODUCE

shipped up for sale, shall have special attention, and liberal CASH ADVANCES will be made on the same, if desired.

BERRY, ELLIOTT & CO. Sept. 3m.

J. J. COHEN, ROME, GA.

Wholesale Merchant.

Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.

All orders will have prompt attention.

A. G. FITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER. FITNER, SMITH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS

AND **COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga. Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. COOPER, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1865.—5m.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25.—tf

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS,

ROME, GA.

ROBLES & MITCHELL, MANUFACTURERS OF

Horizontal, Vertical and Portable **STEAM ENGINES.**

From one to Five Hundred Horse Power. Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS.

Gasmeters, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks, BLAST PIPES, COTTON PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR ROLLING MILLS, Blast Furnaces, Railroads, Saw & Grist-mills, &c. CASTINGS

Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight. Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles;

Mining Machinery For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines; **Bridge-castings and Bolts;** All kinds of Machinery and **BRASS CASTINGS.**

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL. JAS. NOBLES, sr., THOS. P. MITCHELL, Cash. JOHN W. NOBLES, Master Machinist & Draughtsman. WM. NOBLE, GEORGE NOBLE, SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent. July 21, 1866.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY. W. S. GIBBONS.

TURNLEY & GIBBONS ANNOUNCE to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines, Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us! In addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Berries, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED. Also, Millst, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky.

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

22 lbs. Acid Acetic, 32 oz. Benzoic Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric " 50 " Muriatic " 136 " Sulphuric " 84 gals. 66 per cent. Alcohol, 100 oz. Sulf Quinine, 275 lbs. Alum,

57 " Spts Ammonia, 63 " Niter Dulcer, 27 " Asafoetida, 33 " Balsam Capivi, 58 " Blue Mass, 50 " Refined Borax, 32 " Calomel, 42 gals. Castor Oil, 12 boxes Casted Soap, 10 lbs. Chloroform, 50 " Cream Tartar, 12 " Dover Powder, 100 " Ginger, 100 " Black Pepper, 50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd., 50 " Gum Arabic, 25 " Gum Myrris, 50 " Presed Hops, 2000 " White Lead, 200 " Red Lead, 5 lbs. Tanner's Oil, 3 " Linseed Oil, 7 " Kerosene Oil, 2 " Machine Oil, 54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials, 200 " assorted Corks, 12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine, 25 lbs. Carb. Magnesia, 200 " Epsom Salts, 300 " Flower'd Sulphur, 321 " Brimstone, 600 " Copperas, 27 " Gum Opium, 5 " Powdered Opium, 10 " Iodine Potash, 24 doz. Seidel's Powders, 300 lbs. Bl Carb Soda, 25 " Ess. Tannin, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 12 lbs. Concentrated Lye, 60 lbs. Madras Indigo, 150 " Lamp Black, 100 " Black Lead, 175 " Chrome Green, 172 " Yellow, 500 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed, 125 gals. Varnishes, assorted. Rome, Ga. August 25, 1866.

MUSIC LESSONS

ON THE PIANO, given by MRS. M. E. ORFANIO, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '66.

Read This!

On and after Monday the 3rd inst., the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland, may be found in my possession. Said claims have been deposited with me for immediate collection by Daniel T. Ryan, who owns and now individually. I therefore give timely notice to all persons thus indebted to call on me at my office without delay, and pay up at once, and save costs. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—Call and see me.

WM. M. HAMES, Office No. 4, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. September 1st, 1866.—4t.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. November 13, 1865.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug Store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent. Nov. 25, '65.—tf

A High Tribute to the Character of General Lee.

In a long editorial article for a subscription of £10,000 to Washington College by the friends and admirers of General Lee in England, the London Standard of Aug. 17, speaks of him as follows:

"There is no living hero—there are few, if any among those whose name shine with the purest lustre in history—whose character has commanded so high a tribute of affection and admiration from their friends, of respect and honor from foes, as that of General Lee. No life more perfectly heroic, no reputation more untarnished even by minor blemishes which are not uncommonly found in union with the highest heroism, has ever been connected with a great national struggle. No shade of vanity or egotism, nothing of the self will or petulance so often characteristic of conscious genius, no tinge of affectation, no taint even of the pride almost inseparable from ordinary greatness of mind, which can endure everything but humiliation, and regards submission as disgrace, alloy the simple grandeur of the Virginian soldier's nature. A piety without the slightest shadow of Pharisaism, a sense of duty which the sacrifice of every personal feeling and interest appears a matter of course, have marked his whole course and guided his every public act, whether as a soldier or as a citizen. A family connection, and the nearest living representative of the great champion of American independence, General Lee has been the Washington of the Confederate war; like Washington, 'a man whom envy dared not hate,' but without even the one drop of stain of doubt, if not of dishonor, which the death of Major Andre has left on the memory of his prototype. No more 'selfless man and stainless gentleman' ever lived: no soldier set a more admirable example of the soldierly virtues of honor, chivalric generosity, and manly simplicity; no great man ever retired into obscurity, after witnessing alike the ruin of his cause and the destruction of his private fortune, with more of Christian patience and unshaken fortitude.

"Of his military achievements we need not speak. It is enough to say that nearly all his victories were won against enormous odds, and that his four years' defence of Virginia has few parallels in history as an example of great results accomplished with small means and at fearful disadvantages. What it is now more interesting to remember is the personal character of the man, as displayed in the various exigencies of that trying struggle; the simple honesty and kind feeling which prompted him to console his soldiers as they recoiled from the cannon-rolled heights of Gettysburg, with the assurance, 'It is all my fault,' the unqualified self denunciation which pronounced, when Stonewall Jackson fell, 'I would wish, for the sake of our cause, that I had been disabled rather than you.' The chaste and chivalry, which no outrage could provoke to retaliation, which after Virginia had been rendered a desert, withheld the army that invaded Pennsylvania from inflicting the most trivial injury on person or property, which, when his own estates had been plundered, ravaged and confiscated, took care to protect the houses and property of his enemies; the horror of bloodshed which withheld the cry for retribution excited by the murder of Southern prisoners in cold blood, and supported the resolve of the President, that unless the actual murderers were taken, no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sorrowful 9th of April, 'I have done my best for you.' But it was when all was over—when the chief of a great and long victorious army was a private man, and a paroled prisoner—that the peculiar greatness of General Lee's nature shines out with unequalled brightness."

Count Bismark's speech to the Prussian Legislature on the subjects of annexation, dynastic extinctions, and a German Emperor foreshadows some perplexities with regard to territorial re-arrangements after the war. Even as reported it is an important statement.

At a meeting of the Northern Governors after the adjournment of the Northern branch of the Radical convention, it was determined not to endorse the Southern branch if they should adopt resolutions in favor of negro suffrage.

A Philadelphia barber named Hull had his wife arrested for conspiring with some negroes to murder him. Money was the object. He had \$3,000 and negroes were to get \$500 for putting him out of the way. But he wouldn't be put.

There is a growing belief that the

President's recent proclamation touching Maximilian's paper blockade of the ports in the Mexican Gulf, means that the Government at last intends to give practical effect to the Monroe doctrine.

THE POPE.—On the question of abandoning Rome or remaining there, the Pope has irrevocably taken his determination. He is firmly decided not to quit the capital. According to the opinion of his Holiness, his place should always be at Rome. He has defended the papacy there by all the means in his power; he has protested against all the encroachments, all the acts of violence committed against the Church; he has made appeals to all the bishops of the Catholic world to obtain assistance. Nothing that has tended to diminish the authority of the Church can be laid at his door. "I am resolved to die," he adds, "at the foot of St. Peter's chair, in which Providence has placed me, were it even the will of Heaven that I should be without force, without authority, and when even in the hands of Victor Emmanuel."

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—An Italian paper has the following:

Who is the lightest man in the world? The Frenchman.

Who is the heaviest? The German.

Who is the most serious? The Englishman.

Who is the most vivacious? The Swiss.

Who is the proudest? The Spaniard.

Who is the most humble? The Russian.

Who is the most enterprising? The Pole.

Who is the laziest? The Turk.

Who is the widest awake? The American.

Who is the sleepest? The Hottentot.

Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together? The Italian.

A Saratoga correspondent say: In consequence of the quarrel existing between Morrissey and the hotel keepers, the former intends to erect in Saratoga the largest hotel in America. It will cost one million of dollars. Among the stockholders are Commodore Vanderbilt and John Davidson. The former subscribes for \$200,000 worth of stock, and the latter for \$100,000. To punish the Leland and other hotel keepers the rates for board are to be fixed at two dollars per day instead of five dollars, the present price.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Louisville Journal, for a third of a century the able and consistent opponent of the Democracy, now, in the present aspect of affairs, makes the following confession of Democratic faith. It says: "We heartily endorse, so far as we have seen, every platform laid down by the Democracy in the North, Middle, Western and North-western States. We are for the obliteration of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill everywhere; we are for the disbandment of the last negro soldier; we are for the cessation of all military law and the universal restoration of the great writ of freedom; we are for the annulment of all confiscations; we are for equal powers and rights and privileges of the whole people of the old Union; we are for the unconditional pardon of all the Confederates who have kept their faith; we are for the immediate unlocking of the prison-doors of all prisoners held in captivity upon the charge of treason; and we are for the re-establishment of the Republic upon the plan which our noble President has recommended and is exerting all his energies to carry out. It to be in favor of all these things is to be a Democrat, then we are a Democrat, an earnest and zealous Democrat, all the time a Democrat, and ready to co-operate with all who are willing to co-operate with us."

From Indianapolis, Indiana, under date of Wednesday last, we learn that a state of affairs bordering on civil war exists in the neighboring county of Hendricks. On the previous Saturday the Radicals attempted to break up a Democratic meeting and a riot occurred in which fire-arms and knives were freely used. Several men were wounded and some are said to have died. Rumors are current that a force of Radicals was organizing to march to Danville, in the same county, and put that place in a state of siege. The roads were said to be picketed and citizens arming for defence. Other outrages are recorded.

In Ben. Butler's Gloucester speech he said that when he reached New Orleans, a man came to him and said: "I thank God that you have come." We have all heard of visitors making their host "twice glad," and Butler's case furnishes an illustration. One man was glad when he came—all the others glad when he went. "One man" bestowed his benediction upon him in this wise: "My best spoons go with you!"

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, SEP 22, 1866.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For six months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULFENWIDER, with **BUGGS, MOTT & WOODS**, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, of the firm of **RENFROE & BELL**, of North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the stores of Messrs. McJellin and Frank. These seed are from turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of **Carr. J. M. Anderson**, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

Cotton & Goods.—Persons interested in the shipment, storage and sale of cotton, and having Goods received and forwarded from Selma, will see by reference to the advertisement of **N. D. Johnson & Co.** in this paper, that these gentlemen possess unequalled facilities for these purposes. Having leased the new fire proof warehouse a few yards from the Depot, and their office in the Ala. and Tenn. R. R. warehouse, they are enabled to economize in handling, receiving and forwarding Goods, as well as Cotton and other produce, with safety and dispatch. These advantages, possessed by a firm, noted for experience, business capacity and fidelity, we think cannot fail both to merit and receive a liberal patronage from this section of country.

New Grocery Store in Jacksonville.
It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Anglin & Lotspeich, that these gentlemen have established a new Grocery Store on the south side of the public square, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Groceries and Family supplies of the best quality and at low prices. This will be a great convenience to the citizens of our town and vicinity; and with such experienced, correct and accommodating business men at the head of the establishment, we cannot doubt but it will both merit and receive a liberal patronage.

Call and see their stock and learn their prices. They also offer the high market price for cotton and all other country produce.

Bagging & Rope.—We state for the information of those who may need these articles that **Berry, Elliott & Co. of Rome**, have a large lot on hand, which they offer at Savannah prices.

METEORIC SHOWER.—According to the calculations of astronomers, the next great meteoric shower, separated by periods of about 33 years, may be looked for on the nights of the 13th and 14th November next.

A very beautiful specimen of wheat, called **Brouton**, was left at our office some time since when we were absent, and for a time mislaid. It was raised by **League and Watson** of this county, and yielded well, even the last unpropitious season.

OUR present Town Council, of which **Hon. M. J. Turnley** is Lieutenant, are making some very nice and useful improvements on the streets and Square, for which they are much indebted to the energy and efficiency of our present excellent Town Marshal, **D. F. Shuford**. We hope the time is not far distant, when they may be enabled to erect a convenient Market House, and establish at least two regular market days in the week.

ALTHOUGH the Radical party affect to repudiate and ignore the doctrine of State sovereignty, yet their Governors embrace all suitable occasions to make their power and influence known and felt by the general government, in furtherance of their political principles and designs. Previous to the issuance of Lincoln's first emancipation proclamation, they held a meeting and threatened to withhold all support from the war, if it were not issued; and now we see it stated, that since the adjournment

of the Radical Convention at Philadelphia, the Governors and ex-Governors of 18 Radical States have held a meeting in that city, in which a revolutionary programme was agreed upon, in case of their defeat in the Fall elections, to hold on to political power at all hazards and enforce the impeachment of the President, by arming and controlling the militia of the States.

A profound conviction seems to have seized upon the minds of multitudes all over the country, that the issue is narrowed down to this simple proposition—the policy of President Johnson must prevail or the government be totally changed or destroyed. Probably, in view of this action by Radical governors a conflict cannot be avoided, whichever party may prevail in the elections.

We understand that a supper will be given by our Baptist friends, some evening during Court week, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the benefit of the Church. The particular day will be made known in our next paper.

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicine, "of the olden time, and I will cure disease."

In essence, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicine plant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggell, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhoea Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think **Magellan's Pills and Salve** are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggell's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel.*

THE POOR OF ALABAMA.—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, recommends that the number of destitute families of the respective counties of that State, who are willing to emigrate to any locality where provisions may be plenty and labor in demand, be ascertained, and the State will help those who are willing to move. Public and private charity have been exercised to such a large extent during the present year, that the above expedient is considered the best mode for securing relief to thousands in the destitute portions of the State.

The teachers of the negro schools in Richmond, who are loyalists of the Forney stamp, are abusing and maligning the President in the most slanderous terms, and one of the copies which most frequently graces the slates and writing books of their negro pupils is "Andrew Johnson is a traitor."

During the last week in August twenty-two thousand immigrants arrived in N. Y. from Europe. Most of the European emigration is from the different German states and from Prussia, whilst the arrivals from Ireland have fallen wonderfully. It is suspected that the contemplated Fenian invasion keeps most of the Celts at home to take part in the promised uprising when the time comes.

The New York "Herald" the other day made a center shot at the Fred Douglas Philadelphia Convention, when it said:

Rochester has chosen Fred Douglas to appear on its behalf, and the Tribune of this city recommends that he be made an officer of the convention. We second the suggestion and nominate him for the presiding officer. It is fit that the head and front of the convention should be black; and the fact that the President of the United States, with Grant and Farragut, is honoring the white Douglas at Chicago, while the Radicals are honoring the negro Douglas at Philadelphia will significantly mark the difference between them.

A Vicksburg dispatch says within the past two days there have been sixty deaths from cholera—forty-seven blacks and thirteen whites.

MARRIED.—Sept. 13, 1866, at the residence of the bride's mother by the Rev. D. F. Smith Mr. J. O. Downs to Miss Margaret M. Beatty, all of Calhoun county, Ala.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEGRO DISTURBANCES AT MONROE, LOUISIANA!

REVISION OF THE REVENUE TARIFF.

FALL OF A BRIDGE. SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

THE NEW YORK HERALD TURNS ANOTHER SUMMERSET!

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA!

FROM THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT!

MAXIMILIAN PAYING UP HIS FRENCH DEBT!

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14.—Advices from Monroe, La., report that the negroes are obstinate, and think themselves above obeying the laws which govern the whites, and are menacing the citizens by firing around their houses at night.

Secretary McCullough has directed the commissioner of Revenue to give special attention to the revision of the tariff, and report a bill for the consideration of Congress. It is intended to make this custom branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective.

The Commissioner is instructed to consider the large necessary for the exigencies of the moment, and also to propose such modifications of the present tariff as will better adjust and equalize the duties on foreign imports with the internal taxes in home productions.

Secretary McCulloch suggests a reduction of taxation upon the raw material and machinery of home productions.

The Bridge at Johnsonstown, Penn. broke down this morning with a crowd of persons who had assembled to see the President. They fell twenty feet. Four or five of them are said to be killed and thirty or forty wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—There was a riotous demonstration at the President's reception last night. The party left here this morning. Secretary Seward was too unwell to accompany them, but will leave on the next train, and arrive in Washington on Saturday.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14.—The New York Herald, which has heretofore supported the President, in to-day's issue pronounced his plan of restoration a failure, and, moreover, says his generous action to the late revolted States have been accepted by that people as covering a license for sanguinary outrages against the poor negroes, and abolition Yankees, and that the ground swell which commenced in Maine, will sweep the whole country as against the President's policy.

New York, Sept. 14.—Gold 45.

PARIS, Thursday Sept. 13.—The Monitor of to-day published a convention which was signed in the City of Mexico, by which Maximilian transfers to the French agents one-half the receipts from Customs throughout the Empire, for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France.

[Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.]

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK MARKET—GOLD

44 3/4!

SEWARD ATTACKED BY CHOLERA!

HIS CONDITION SAID TO BE PRECARIOUS!

FURTHER FROM THE JOHNSTOWN BRIDGE ACCIDENT!

New York, Sept. 15.—Noon—Gold 44 3/4.

Cotton firm—Uplands 35 1/2; Orleans 35 1/2@36.

Cotton crop accounts are unfavorable. Flour is drooping; Wheat dull—one and two cents lower. Pork quiet at \$33 50; lard dull.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 15.—Secretary Seward arrived here last night with every symptom of a violent attack of cholera. He was too ill to be removed and remained in the car all night. He is reported to be better this morning, and left on the train for Washington City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The accident at Johnsonstown bridge crashed to death twelve persons and 90 were wounded.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says that Secretary Seward is seriously ill. His condition is precarious. He has passed a bad night.

A Remarkable Person.

The Macon Telegraph notices the death of Mrs. Marthe Carson, aged 133 years, six months, and three days. She never took an active dose of medicine in her life. Up to six years ago she could walk two or three miles with ease. She cut three sets of teeth. Eight years ago her sight failed, but when she cut her third set of teeth, two years ago it improved very much. She was born in North Carolina. She had eleven children, five of whom are living. Her eldest son died in Louisiana a few months ago, aged 92. This was possibly the oldest person in the State.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CANADIANS THREATEN TO RAID ON AMERICAN BORDER TOWNS!

EXCITING ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE WORLD!

THE MEXICAN CRISIS HAS ARRIVED!

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENT HAVE REACHED WASHINGTON!

MOBILE, Sept. 15.—Sales of cotton to-day 400 bales; Middlings 30@31. The market is steady, with more demand for better grades.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton sales 959 bales; Low Middlings 33@34. New York Exchange 1/2 to 1/4 premium.

The Herald's Canada correspondent says that there is no abatement in the excitement concerning the Fenians.

It is said that the Canadians are organizing in squads to make raids up on the American border towns in revenge for the Fenian raids upon Canada.

New York, Sept. 15.—The World makes the exciting announcement that four regiments of negroes are being organized and armed in every ward. The soldiers are being instructed in drill, &c., by Colonel Hawkins.

The world asks, "are we to have a taste of St. Domingo?"

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondence, of the 1st inst., says that the crisis of the Empire has evidently arrived. Judging from the tone of the French and Mexican Imperial press, and the combined movement of the Liberals for an attack upon the very seat of Maximilian's power, the Imperialists themselves now look imploringly to the United States to take charge of the destinies of nations.

Guaymas, Mazatlan San Luis Potosi are reported evacuated by the French. Buzeha is reported to be in the city of Mexico.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15.—Secretary Seward arrived here at two o'clock, on a special train from Harrisburg. Since his arrival he has gradually improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery in a few days.

The President arrived here to-night, being delayed by the oration which the people of Baltimore insisted on paying him. Tens of thousands flocked around him there, and would take no refusal.

A vast concourse of persons waited for hours the President's arrival at the Railroad depot here. He was escorted to the City Hall and subsequently to the White House. Notwithstanding it was long after midnight, the procession which marched up the Avenue was very large, consisting of the Military and Marine Corps, Mayor Common Council, the Fire Department, and civil bodies.

The demonstration was very imposing, and the President was greeted with great cheering by the thousands who thronged Pennsylvania Avenue.

George Ashmond, Esq., Chairman of the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1861, has been tendered the position of Collector of Customs at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Hamilton, resigned.

Gen. Swayne telegraphs from Alabama that the report of a sale of negroes in Clarke county, of that State, is untrue.

The President has sent five hundred dollars to the sufferers by the accident at Johnsonstown, Pennsylvania.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA!

NAPOLEON'S CIRCULAR PACIFIC.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND!

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HAYTE!

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF FENIANS!

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There are rumors of a difficulty between Italy and Austria, on the subject of the debt of Venetia.

The Porte has refused to accommodate matters with the Cretans.

The troubles on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—It is expected that the circular which Napoleon is about to issue to the Powers of Europe, will be eminently pacific in tone.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 15.—The arrivals here of officers and soldiers, to attend the Convention, are large. Tents for three to four thousand of them are being put up in monument Square.

Major General Wool will probably be temporary Chairman, and Gen. Steadman permanent.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Deaths from the week from cholera are two hundred and seventy-two.

New York, Sept. 16.—Advices from Hayti to August 25th have been received. The whole country is in a state of revolution. The city of Govanives has laid in ashes. The inhabitants had deserted it.

At St. Marie a number of the revolutionists were under sentence of death.

Gen. Saluave will be executed by President Collard's order; but it will not impede the progress of the revolution, which is against Gelfard for assuming dictatorial powers.

It is believed that the Government will suppress the movement.

New York, Sept. 16.—There are said to be important movements of Stephens' Fenian faction which will culminate in a very short time.

NOON DISPATCHES.

ARREST OF JOHN C. BRAME, REB!

NEW YORKERS AGAIN GONE CRAZY OVER AN ACTRESS! TRIBUNES CABLE DISPATCHES!

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR IMMINENT!

New York, Noon, Sept. 17.—Gold 45 1/2.

John C. Brame, the Confederate who headed the party that seized the Chesapeake during the war, has been arrested here, charged with the murder of the engineer at the time of the seizure. Documents were found on him showing that he founded a secret organization in New Orleans, last month, called the Knights of Arabia.

The Ristoni excitement has reached a high point. Sales of tickets were commenced this morning, and spectators are already getting fifteen to twenty dollars premium.

The Tribune's special cable dispatches are as follows:

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to be equal in extent to that just ended. Austria shows bad faith with Italy will not submit.

Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia and withholds Venetian property, which she was to have transferred.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Prussia emphatically notifies Austria that she will not suffer Italy, "her ally," to be insulted and defrauded, and if that Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14.—The homeward march of the Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested and the demobilization of the army stopped.

DRESDEN, Sept. 14.—Everything looks like war.

There is no reply to the notification of Prussia.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK MARKETS. GOLD

44 3/4!

INTERESTING EUROPEAN AFFAIRS!

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA!

THE ALLIES BADLY DEFEATED!

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 17.—The mail-steamers from Rio Janeiro brings the important intelligence that the allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—It is announced that Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take a part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—Advices from Prussia say that a difficulty in the way of signatures to the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Austria in relation to the debt of Venetia.

The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace, signed at Prague, in great doubt.

The Vienna Conference has been adjourned for a few weeks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Sept. 17.—At three o'clock this afternoon the heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department called in a body upon the President to tender their respects and their considerations upon his safe return from his Western tour.

Seward is easier, but not entirely out of danger. His disease was genuine cholera, and is believed to have been contracted in St. Louis.

The Secretary of the Treasury anticipates that there will be seventy-five millions of gold in the Treasury by the 1st of October, exclusive of certificates.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Cotton 1 1/2; Low Middling 33 to 34.

Accounts from the cotton region continue to be altogether unfavorable.

The cholera is still raging on plantations in the interior.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—Cotton sales to-day 650 bales. Middling firm at 31c. The market is tending upwards.

The indefatigable "Brick" Pomroy has been canvassing the State of Indiana for the National Democratic party, and speaks in the following hopeful style of the prospect. He writes from the town of Edinburgh, Indiana:

"Set Indiana down for at least ten thousand majority for the Union, the Constitution and the people! You never saw such enthusiasm as is now running over the beautiful prairies of Indiana. The people are in earnest. The soldiers are leaving the Radical party by thousands, and all will be well in October."

This place is a pretty little town of about fifteen hundred people. At least fifteen thousand people were in town to-day. They came in wagons, on foot, on horses—by the crowds with banners, mottoes and processions, earnest and determined—tired of abolitionism, and firm in their love for Democratic principles. There are no bayonets in Indiana this Fall, thanks be to God, and therefore you may look for good tidings from the Hoosier State in a few weeks."

NEW GROCERY STORE.

T. N. ANGLIN, D. LOTSPEICH, Jacksonville, Late of Selma, Ala.

ANGLIN & CO.

Have received and now offer to the trade at Jacksonville, a large and complete stock of

Groceries,

AND

FAMILY SUPPLIES,

Which have been selected with great care, and which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

No trouble to show Goods, and all are invited to call and examine stock. The highest market price paid for Cotton and all other kinds of Produce.

Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 22, 1866—*tf.*

N. D. JOHNSON, R. A. PETTIBONE, Talladega, Selma.

N. D. JOHNSON & CO.

(Successors to L. W. Pettibone.)

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING,

Commission Merchants,

Office in Ala. & Ten. R. R. Warehouse, Selma, Alabama.

Having leased the new

Fire Proof COTTON WAREHOUSE, with

in a few days of the Depot, we are prepared to Receive, Store, Forward, or Sell, all consignments with which we may be favored, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants and Planters will readily perceive that we possess unequalled advantages in the receiving and forwarding of Cotton, and in the receiving and forwarding of Goods, being able to economize in Wharfage, drayage and handling of Goods. With these advantages, pledging our best efforts in the interests of our patrons, we respectfully solicit consignments.

Sept. 22, 1866. N. D. JOHNSON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

General (Stonewall) Jackson.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow, and published for her pecuniary benefit. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms, and what the Press says of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, September 11th, 1866.

THIS day came Jas. B. Mallory, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Wm. Mallory, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 5th day of November, 1866, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said 5th day of November, next & contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. this 11th day of Sept. A. D. 1866.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 22, 1866.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county

Special Term, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1866.

THIS day came Camilla A. Langford, administratrix of the Estate of Thomas K. Langford, deceased, and filed in Court her petition in writing representing among other things, that her intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Land situate in said county, to-wit: All that portion of the north west fourth of section 24, township 14 of range 6, lying north and north-west of the Tallasatchee creek, containing about thirty-five acres, and adjoining lands of G. V. Dickie and Washington Dickie, and the following land situate in St. Clair county, Ala. to-wit: The west half of north east fourth of section 2, township 16, range 2, and north east fourth of north east fourth of north west fourth, being ten acres in section 21, township 16 range 2, lying and being in said county of St. Clair; that the personal property of said Estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and she therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing her to sell said Land for the payment of the debts of said Estate, and for division among the heirs at law of said estate, and for the education and maintenance of said heirs, &c. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 15th day of Oct. next be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a

NOON DISPATCHES.
NEW YORK MARKETS. GOLD 45!
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CON-
VENTION!
GEN. WOOL'S PATRIOTIC SEN-
TIMENTS!

NEW YORK, Noon, Sept. 18.—Gold 45.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention organized yesterday. Gen. Wool was made temporary Chairman.—In the course of his remarks he said that as soon as Congress admitted the Southern Representatives the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions of the people of the dangers which menace the country and the perpetuity of the Union. He said that the purposes of the Radicals were to plunge the country again into civil war if negro suffrage was not conceded by the South, and would leave the country a howling wilderness, for want of more victims to gratify their spirit of revenge. But the war, he said, would not be confined to the South, but would extend over the North, and only close with the overthrow of the Government. He said that President Johnson is a patriot, and that the brave are always merciful and generous.
With the President, he, too, said "We have had war enough. Let us have peace."
These sentiments met with particular enthusiasm.
The Convention is largely attended, between three and four thousand delegates being present.
The Pavilion was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings are harmonious.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.
TREMENDOUS GATHERING IN
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
NEARLY 100,000 PERSONS PRE-
SENT!
THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY EN-
DORSED!
ANOTHER FENIAN RAID STAR-
TED!
COTTON DECIDEDLY IMPROV-
ING!

The great public demonstration last evening in Union Square, in support of the President's policy, was attended by nearly one hundred thousand persons.
Gen. Dix, R. H. Pruyn, Hoffman, and others spoke.
It is rumored that three hundred Fenians purpose leaving Boston to-morrow on a raid on some Canadian Banks. Resident Roberts is taking measures to stop the expedition.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Ex-Gov. Colwell, Director of the U. S. Mint, resigned, not approving the President's policy. Wm. Milward had previously been appointed by the President to the position.
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Alex. C. C. has been elected U. S. Senator, receiving the votes of all Republicans in each House, the Democrats refusing to vote. They, however, presented a protest, declaring the new law unconstitutional, and also declared that there was no vacancy. They also condemned the United States Senate in severe terms for depriving Mr. Stockton of his seat, while being permitted to resign.
The Legislature will meet in joint convention to-morrow.
WASHINGTON CITY.—Commodore Melancthon Smith, Executive officer of the Washington Navy Yard, has been deposed and made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and repairs, in place of Commodore Smith deceased.
During the quarter ending June 30th, 1866, the receipts of the Government in sales of the Public Lands, Direct Tax, Internal Revenue and Incidental fees, were \$129,040,762.67. From sales \$192,392,330, making a total of \$321,433,092.67. The expenditures were \$322,442,101.42.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Reports from the cotton region report the injury to the crops as serious and wide spread.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The convention adjourned last night. Gen. Grant was President.
Resolutions were adopted by acclamation endorsing the Philadelphia Convention of August 14th, and declaring the object of the soldiers in taking up arms to suppress the late rebellion was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, to preserve the Union with all its dignity and equality, the rights of the several States undisturbed, and not in any spirit of opinion, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation; and that whenever there shall be any armed resistance to lawfully constituted authorities of the National Union, or in the East or West, they will take up arms to maintain the Union.
A dispatch from Memphis, signed by General Forrest and other ex-Confederate officers, was read in the Convention, expressing their sympathy with the purposes of the Convention and declaring that the Confederate soldiers are unwilling to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of the State of the United States in the hands of the Union, and on our part we pledge of life, person, property and of speech and opinion to all.
Able reply was returned.

Sarah Jennings, wife of Marlborough wrote the Duke of Somerset, when he offered her marriage; "If I were young and handsome as I was, instead of old faded as I am, and you could lay the empire of the world at my feet, you should never share the heart and hand that once belonged to John, the Duke of Marlborough."

A letter received by the Cincinnati Enquirer from a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in Pennsylvania says that Mr. Clymer the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be elected beyond a doubt. The election will take place on the same day as in Ohio—October 9.

In the Texas Legislature, Aug. 14, Mr. Jackson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of donating three hundred and twenty acres to each Confederate soldier, who, by reason of wounds received in the late war, is incapacitated for labor. It was adopted.

The Fortieth Congress—The Coming Elections and Their Consequences.

The New York Herald of Monday, in an editorial on the coming Congressional elections, says:
"The real struggle for the Fortieth Congress will not with this Maine election, but in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana State elections of October; and the returns from those three great Central States will probably determine what this Congress is to be. A conservative majority from the States represented in the present Congress will secure, with the organization of the next Congress, the admission of all the excluded States; and so, with the complete triumph of President Johnson's restoration policy, we shall have a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this business of Southern reconstruction. On the other hand, if the Radicals come out of this fight with a working majority in the next House of Representatives (under the present ministrations of that body) we shall not only have the great work of Southern restoration indefinitely postponed, but a reconstruction of the government as Washington of the most radical kind. We may expect this work to begin with the impeachment of President Johnson and to be made perfect with the substitution of a man as President pro tem, who will sign anything coming from 'Old Thad Stevens,' from a sweeping confiscation of Southern estates to the distribution of them among the loyal blacks of the Freedmen's Bureau. It will be perceived in this connection that Stevens, in opening his canvass of Pennsylvania, takes no steps backwards, but intends, in returning to Congress, to resume his original programme and fight for it to the last extremity of his 'labors on earth.'"

A Knoxville letter says it is believed that the Radicals are arming themselves in accordance with Brownlow's instructions. The State arms will be distributed to them as soon as Brownlow's exterminating policy can be set on foot. His late address has injured the State millions of dollars. Capitalists fear to invest when a Governor says there will be a war in two years in his State.

A Blowing Cave—There is a natural curiosity in Georgia known as the "Blowing Cave." It is situated on the plantation of Col. David Barrow, Decatur county, Ga., twenty-seven miles from Thomasville, the terminus of the Savannah and Gulf railroad. The cave is at the bottom of a small, natural basin (whose diameter will not at any point exceed thirty feet.) in a perfectly smooth plain and surrounded with a dense copse of wood. From the mouth of this cave issues strong current of air with a roar that is heard seventy yards off. At certain hours of the day a hat or veil, or other light objects thrown at it, are blown six or seven feet high in the air; and at other hours of the day, with a suction relatively great, the mouth of the cave draws in any such article placed near it.

Gen. Grant has not only given arms to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, but has also restored to them the old "Cadet Battery." He remarked, in doing so, that "the rising generation must be educated, and the means for that purpose must not be withheld."

A Southern exchange says one of the young ladies now setting type in the office of the Montgomery Advertiser had three hundred bales of cotton buried in Montgomery during Wilson's raid. Instead of repining in idleness over her misfortune, she has gone to work at a business suited to her intellectual taste.

A dispatch to Northern papers from Mobile says that on the 2d inst., on the Florida coast, fifteen miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the height of ninety feet above the water level, and measuring seventeen hundred feet in circumference.

A St. Louis paper states that in the forty-eight hours preceding the 6th instant, there were 155 cholera interments with four cemeteries to report.
It is computed that one fourth of the negroes liberated from bondage by the war are now in their graves. And the process of destruction will go on as long as agitation is kept up.

A young Louisville clerk induced a respectable Hoosier girl to run away from her home and go over to Louisville, where he promised to marry her.

He kept her at a boarding-house two or three days, and made dishonorable proposals to her. She got him into the parlor, locked the door, and cowed him within an inch of his life, whereat the people said good for the Hoosier girl.

"Volunteers are being formed into battalions in Canada, and the Royal Engineers are ordered to the frontier for the purpose of making intrenchments. The Fenian Congress is engaging a great deal of attention. A letter from there says every movement of Congress is telegraphed in cipher to the Canadian authorities by one of the delegates. The Globe's telegram says that Canada is to be attacked in three weeks."

The Post says one of the most stupendous frauds upon the Government ever perpetrated, has been developed in Brooklyn, and it involves a New York firm. Two young men took a contract for supplies at a very low bid, having previously entered into an engagement with the Government officials in the navy yard, to superintend the delivery of the goods, by which they got receipts for three or four times the amount delivered, and got paid for them in this way. During the past four years the Government has been defrauded of over \$1,000,000.

DIED on the 23rd August last, at the residence of his mother, Joseph WISNIAK PISOS, of inflammation produced by an abscess of the throat, aged 21 years, 3 months and 18 days. From early boyhood his deportment was marked by sober and industrious habits, and a tender attachment to his mother and sisters, particularly the former. As a soldier, in which capacity he served in Genl. Wheeler's Escort for more than one year, his companions in arms attest his bravery and gallantry in the presence of danger, and his faithful discharge of military duties. An aged and doting mother has met a sad bereavement, and a circle of brothers and sisters mourn his untimely loss. His illness was short and intensely severe. Though he made no public profession of faith in Christ, he assured his friends, that he had, for some time previous, sought peace with God, and entertained a hope that all was right with his soul. How verily true: "All flesh is grass." "Man is as grass, and the glory thereof as the flower of the grass." O, Lord, "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom!" W.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. MAGGIE is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantities, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggie's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggie's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggie's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is vigorized. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the cure of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggie's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggie's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggie's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 11 Pine Street, New York; Dns. NISSET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

CENTENARY Female College, SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

The next scholastic year begins Monday, October 1st, 1866. A quarter of a century in successful operation, with hundreds of cultivated daughters in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and under the immediate care and patronage of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, this Institution can afford, and is determined to maintain a high standard of scholarship. Only experienced and skillful educators are employed by the Trustees. Among the recent additions to the Faculty are two gentlemen for a series of years Professors in the State University.
Those desiring really thorough culture for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of this Institution.
For particulars or a circular, apply to the President, Rev. R. K. HARGREAVE, A. H. MITCHELL, President of the Board.

LUNDIE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO W. Y. LUNDIE.) COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL Commission Merchants,

OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.
Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton, on which we will pay freight, charges, and Revenue Tax.
Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled, when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REFERENCES:
M. J. A. Keith & Co., Selma, Ala., Gen. J. G. L. Huey, Talladega, Ala.; J. W. Lapsley, Selma, Ala.; A. H. Goodwin, Selma, Ala.; Walker Reynolds, Alpine, Ala.; John A. Winston & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hon. T. A. Walker, Jacksonville, Ala.; Jurey & Harris, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Hannon, Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 27, 1866

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Sarah Ann Cumming, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 29th day of AUGUST, 1866; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.
Wm. M. HAMES, Adm'r.
Sept. 15th 1866.

SELMA Advertisements.
J. A. CURRY, Talladega. J. H. AUNSWORTH, Selma.
J. A. CURRY & CO. COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, Central Warehouse Building, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.
We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.
Advances on Cotton.
We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Raker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.
J. C. GRAHAM & CO. Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, Ala. July 7, 1866—3m.
W. G. PRIVETT, R. H. CROSWELL.
PRIVETT & CROSWELL Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANTS, HEAD OF CITY WHARF, SELMA, ALA. July 21, 1866.—6m.
Geo. P. BURNETT, E. R. MARTIN, I. L. SWAN. BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN, GENERAL Commission Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, Queensware, Glassware, &c. Will continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.
Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Bagging and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c. &c. East side Broad street near Water, June 9, 1866. SELMA, Ala.

T. A. NICOLL & CO. Wholesale Wine Merchants, AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS, No. 5, Water Street, SELMA, Ala.
—WE HAVE ON HAND—BRANDIES,—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Honeydew, Quail, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., imported; Ginger, Imitation Cognac.
WHISKEYS.—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vincent's Old Bourbon; Sheandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XXX Rye; Pike's; Dexter's; Voltaire; Monongahela; Old Ambrosial Nectar, very superior; Melan's old Irish and Ransley's Scotch, imported.
RUM.—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.
GIN.—American and Imported.
WINES.—Assorted Claret, in casks and cases; Champagne, Standard and Fancy brands, in quarts and pints; Oporto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.
FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS of Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.
PEPPERMINT, Cherry Bounce, assorted Punches and Cocktails; Brandy, Cherries, Absynthe, Kirschenwasser, Currant, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.
PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints: Lager Beer, &c., in casks.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnapps: White Wines, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

W. R. EAGER, W. Y. R. WATSON. EAGER & WATSON, GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co. SELMA, ALA.
Having secured ample and convenient Storage, we are prepared to receive and forward all Goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch. Tarps and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Goods sent to our care.
Consignments of COTTON and Produce respectfully solicited.
June 9, 1866.—3m.

W. T. MIREE, R. JOHNSON. MIREE & JOHNSON, STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE &c. BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.
JOS. HARDIE, J. H. ROBINSON. HARDIE & ROBINSON, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 23 & 25 BROAD ST. (UP STAIRS,) SELMA, ALA.
We respectfully invite consignments of Cotton, Flour or other produce intended for sale in our market, or for shipment to Mobile, New Orleans or New York. Cotton which we are prepared to make liberal cash advances. Also to furnish Bagging and Rope or Iron Ties.
Our old friends will find us ready to serve them faithfully, efficiently and honestly.
Address HARDIE & ROBINSON, 23 & 25 Broad Street SELMA, ALA.
Sept. 15—4m.
T. S. BOWEN, C. W. HOOPER. BOWEN & HOOPER, GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, Corner Broad and Water Streets, SELMA, ALA. Orders promptly attended to.
J. G. BELL, W. T. BELL. J. G. BELL & BRO., COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA. Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited. Sept. 8, 1866.

TUSKALOOSA Scientific & Art Association, [CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.] FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY. CLASS 3. To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala. in Public. On Monday, October 1st, 1866. WHITFIELD, BROADBENT & Co. Managers. PRIZES:
1 Prize of Real Estate in the City of Mobile, valued at \$25,000.
"1 of fine sets of Diamond Jewelry—Bracelet, Pin, Ear Rings and Finger Ring, Diamond and Enamelled Watch and Chain; fine Gold Lever Watch and Chain and other costly articles of Jewelry, valued at \$8,000.
"1 of sets of Solid Silver Table Service, richly ornamented, total value \$1,500.
"1 of well selected Books for Law Library.....500
"1 of well selected Books for Medical Library.....500
"1 of well selected Books for a Theological Library.....500
20 Prizes of \$200 each in value of sets of splendid Jewelry.....4,000
50 " of \$100 each in value of selected editions of standard works.....5,000
100 " of \$100 each in value of sets of selected Engravings of distinguished Confederate Generals.....10,000
100 " of \$100 each in value of popular Paintings & Engravings.....10,000
3000 " of \$5 each in value of selected Jewelry, or Books, at option.....15,000

3276 Prizes Amounting to \$80,000. WHOLE TICKETS, \$10; HALVES \$5; QUARTERS, \$2 50; EIGHTHS, \$1 25.
PLAN OF THE DRAWING.
In the Drawing there are 30,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 276 Full Prizes and 3000 Terminal Prizes.
THE MANNER OF DRAWING as follows: The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with the Numbers on the Tickets, are printed on separate slips of paper, and encircled with small tubes, in presence of the public, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The 276 Prizes first named above, are similarly placed and encircled with tubes, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and two Boys, Blindfolded, draw the Numbers and Prizes. One of the Boys draws one number from the wheel of numbers, & at the same time the other boy draws out one prize from the Wheel of prizes. The Number and Prize drawn out are exhibited to the audience, and whatever Prize drawn out is registered and credited to that Number—and this operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out. The Tickets are printed in the following style: They are divided into Eightths, printed on the face of the Ticket—eight of these bearing the same number constitute a Whole Ticket.
The 3000 Terminal Prizes last named above will be decided as follows: Each Ticket in the whole 30,000, the terminal figures in the Number of which is the same as the terminal figure of the Number of the Ticket drawing the Capital Prize of \$25,000, will be entitled to \$5, as above.

Persons drawing any of the above Prizes, and who are not satisfied therewith, can obtain the true thereof, as stated above, in money, without reduction or discount.
All other Schemes set for this or any other date are recalled.
L. W. DUGGAR, General Agent, Selma, Ala.
COL. HUGH FRANCIS, Agent Jacksonville Ala.
Sept. 7, 1866.

NEW HOTEL. TROUP HOUSE. Northeast corner Water and Landardale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant. SELMA, ALABAMA. THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.
April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

W. T. MIREE, R. JOHNSON. MIREE & JOHNSON, STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE &c. BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.
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April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

W. T. MIREE, R. JOHNSON. MIREE & JOHNSON, STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE &c. BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.
JOS. HARDIE, J. H. ROBINSON. HARDIE & ROBINSON, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 23 & 25 BROAD ST. (UP STAIRS,) SELMA, ALA.
We respectfully invite consignments of Cotton, Flour or other produce intended for sale in our market, or for shipment to Mobile, New Orleans or New York. Cotton which we are prepared to make liberal cash advances. Also to furnish Bagging and Rope or Iron Ties.
Our old friends will find us ready to serve them faithfully, efficiently and honestly.
Address HARDIE & ROBINSON, 23 & 25 Broad Street SELMA, ALA.
Sept. 15—4m.
T. S. BOWEN, C. W. HOOPER. BOWEN & HOOPER, GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, Corner Broad and Water Streets, SELMA, ALA. Orders promptly attended to.
J. G. BELL, W. T. BELL. J. G. BELL & BRO., COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA. Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited. Sept. 8, 1866.

TUSKALOOSA Scientific & Art Association, [CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.] FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSITY. CLASS 3. To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala. in Public. On Monday, October 1st, 1866. WHITFIELD, BROADBENT & Co. Managers. PRIZES:
1 Prize of Real Estate in the City of Mobile, valued at \$25,000.
"1 of fine sets of Diamond Jewelry—Bracelet, Pin, Ear Rings and Finger Ring, Diamond and Enamelled Watch and Chain; fine Gold Lever Watch and Chain and other costly articles of Jewelry, valued at \$8,000.
"1 of sets of Solid Silver Table Service, richly ornamented, total value \$1,500.
"1 of well selected Books for Law Library.....500
"1 of well selected Books for Medical Library.....500
"1 of well selected Books for a Theological Library.....500
20 Prizes of \$200 each in value of sets of splendid Jewelry.....4,000
50 " of \$100 each in value of selected editions of standard works.....5,000
100 " of \$100 each in value of sets of selected Engravings of distinguished Confederate Generals.....10,000
100 " of \$100 each in value of popular Paintings & Engravings.....10,000
3000 " of \$5 each in value of selected Jewelry, or Books, at option.....15,000

3276 Prizes Amounting to \$80,000. WHOLE TICKETS, \$10; HALVES \$5; QUARTERS, \$2 50; EIGHTHS, \$1 25.
PLAN OF THE DRAWING.
In the Drawing there are 30,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 276 Full Prizes and 3000 Terminal Prizes.
THE MANNER OF DRAWING as follows: The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with the Numbers on the Tickets, are printed on separate slips of paper, and encircled with small tubes, in presence of the public, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The 276 Prizes first named above, are similarly placed and encircled with tubes, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and two Boys, Blindfolded, draw the Numbers and Prizes. One of the Boys draws one number from the wheel of numbers, & at the same time the other boy draws out one prize from the Wheel of prizes. The Number and Prize drawn out are exhibited to the audience, and whatever Prize drawn out is registered and credited to that Number—and this operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out. The Tickets are printed in the following style: They are divided into Eightths, printed on the face of the Ticket—eight of these bearing the same number constitute a Whole Ticket.
The 3000 Terminal Prizes last named above will be decided as follows: Each Ticket in the whole 30,000, the terminal figures in the Number of which is the same as the terminal figure of the Number of the Ticket drawing the Capital Prize of \$25,000, will be entitled to \$5, as above.

Persons drawing any of the above Prizes, and who are not satisfied therewith, can obtain the true thereof, as stated above, in money, without reduction or discount.
All other Schemes set for this or any other date are recalled.
L. W. DUGGAR, General Agent, Selma, Ala.
COL. HUGH FRANCIS, Agent Jacksonville Ala.
Sept. 7, 1866.

NEW HOTEL. TROUP HOUSE. Northeast corner Water and Landardale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant. SELMA, ALABAMA. THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.
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Saddlery, Harness, &c. SMITH, MOTES & CO. Central City Insurance Building, SELMA, ALA. MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN SADDLES, HARNESS, &c. Respectfully call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market. We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we leave nothing untried to please the fancy of all.
SMITH, MOTES & CO. Selma, Ala., May 26, 1866

J. F. TIMBERLAKE, JAMES LOTSPEICH, OXFORD, ALA. Selma, Ala. W. M. TIMBERLAKE, Selma, Ala. TIMBERLAKE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, Water Street, Opposite Gee House, SELMA, ALA. Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce solicited.
Wm. White, Late of Jacksonville. A. J. PHARES, Sumter Co.

WHITE & PHARES, SELMA, ALA. COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WE have Storage for 1500 BALES of COTTON in our new FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, And make liberal advances on consignments. Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is our Agent, and all orders left with him for the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will have our prompt attention.
April 7, '66. WHITE & PHARES.

An Old Song set to a New Tune. 1866. "As Spring approaches Ants and Rats, From their holes come out, And Mice and Rats, In spite of cats, Gaily skip about."

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS. "18 years established in N. Y. City." "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

COSTAR'S Rat Roach, &c. Exterminators. Is a just-used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c. "Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator. Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c. "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects. Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs, Insects on Plants, Bees, Animals, &c.

1866. INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of Rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866. RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting snail and turtle, or other vermin, aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats and traps for this business.
Scientific American, N. Y. See "Costar's" advertisement above.

1866. "COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect LARVICIDE meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.
Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror. See "Costar's" advertisement above. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, everywhere South.
BARNES, WARD & CO., Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.

June 9, 1866.—3m. Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad. CASH! 200,000 Cross-Ties. PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be got from young and thrifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.
Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.
All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing by the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.
E. G. BARNEY, June 16, '66. Supt. & Ag't for Lessee.

POETRY

A Hundred Years to Come.

Where, where, will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gently now?
O, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll press for gold, this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age,
And fiery youth,
And childhood, with
Its brow of truth;
The rich, the poor, on land and sea;
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?
We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come.
But other men
Our lands will till,
And other men
Our streets will fill.
While other birds will sing as gay
As bright the sunshine as to-day
A hundred years to come!

A Contented Farmer.
Once upon a time, Frederick, King
of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz,"
took a ride and espied an old farmer
plowing his acre by the wayside, cheerfully
singing his melody.
"You must be well off, old man,"
said the King; "does this acre belong
to you, which you so industriously labor?"
"No, sir," replied the farmer, who
did not know that it was the King. "I
am not so rich as that; I plow for
wages."
"How much do you get a day?" asked
the King.
"Eighteen groschen," said the farmer.

"This is not much," replied the
King, "Can you get along with this?"
"Get along, and have something
left."
"How is that?"
The farmer smiled and said:
"Well, if I must tell you, two groschen
are for myself and wife; with two
I pay my old debts; two I lend; and
two I give for the Lord's sake."
"This is a mystery which I cannot
solve," replied the King.
"Then I will solve it for you," said
the farmer. "I have two old parrots at
home, who kept me when I was weak
and needed help. I keep them; this is
my debt toward which I pay two groschen
a day. The third part of groschen
which I lend away, I spend for the
children, that they may receive a Christian
instruction; this will come handy
to me and my wife when we get old.
With the last two groschen I maintain
two sick sisters whom I would not be
compelled to keep; this I give for the
Lord's sake."
The King, well pleased with this answer,
said:
"Bravely spoken, old man! Now I
will give you something to guess. Have
you ever seen me before?"
"Never," said the farmer.
"In less than five minutes you shall
see me fifty times, and carry in your
pocket fifty of my likenesses."
"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel,"
said the farmer.
"Then I will do it for you," replied
the King.
Thrusting his hand into his pocket,
and counting him fifty new gold pieces
into his hand, stamped with his royal
likeness, he said to the astonished farmer,
who knew not what was coming:
"Come from our Lord God, and I am his
paymaster!"

"My wife," said a wag the other day
"came near calling me honey last night."
"Indeed, how was that?"
"Why she called me old beeswax!"

Some Troy scoundrel hired a little
boy in Albany recently, and after having
his life insured, took him to a solitary
locality, where he attempted to
murder him. The boy broke from him
and reached home.

At the present rate of business, the
Atlantic cable is paying nearly \$5,000,
000 in gold per annum.

Fearful Mortality at Memphis.
The Avalanche of the 6th contains
the following paragraph:
We learn from Captain Simmons, of
the lower police district, that not less
than fifty deaths occurred yesterday
among the negroes in and around the
Fort. This is a fearful mortality, no
one to minister to their wants, no physician
to prescribe for them, no kind
nurse, as in days gone by, to see that
they are kept clean and their every wish
gratified, is it any wonder we should
look upon this great change in their
condition with anything but disgust for
the hypocrisy and empty christianity
which brought it about.

MOBILE
Advertisements.

W. L. BAKER, JUNO. C. GRAHAM
Baker, Graham & Co.
Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co.
and Baker, Robbins & Co.

COTTON FACTORS
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of Mr. R. P. BAKER and Mr. Geo. SPENCER, and connected with our business receiving and forwarding goods. Having every facility for shipments and storage, we are prepared to offer inducements to shippers to consign their goods to our care, and prompt attention to all consignments. We are agents for no other.

BAKER, GRAHAM & CO.
Feb. 10, 1866—5m.

RENFRO, & BELL,
GENERAL RECEIVING,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. Goods consigned to our care forwarded with dispatch. We promise strict attention to any business entrusted to our care.

JACK P. RICHARDSON, Mobile.
CHARLES STEWART, Mobile.

JACK P. RICHARDSON & CO.
GENERAL GROCERS
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

Corner Water and St. Michael Streets.

HIWASSEE COLLEGE,
MONROE CO., TENN.

THE DISTANT friends and former patrons of this Institution will be pleased to learn that it survived the war, and that a brighter day seems dawning upon its history.

The present session will close on the 22d of June. The Fall Session will begin August 6, 1866, under the supervision of the following:

FACULTY.

Rev. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President
Prof. Natural, Mental and Moral Science

Rev. JAMES M. WAGNER, A. M.
Prof. of Languages

Rev. E. E. SMYRE, A. B.
Prof. of Mathematics

Situated in the Country, seven miles from Sweetwater Depot, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, the students are exempt from many disturbing and dissipating influences found in towns and cities. Expenditures are much less.

Board and Tuition together will range from \$50 to \$75 for five months—many board themselves at much less expense—degree of cheapness truly worthy of consideration in these times of exorbitant prices.

Communications designed for Teachers or Students, should be directed to "College Box," Madisonville, Tenn.

J. H. BRUNNER, President
May 7, 1866

School Notice.

THE Exercises of the Classical and English School under the control of the undersigned will be resumed on Monday, August 6th, 1866.

Rates of tuition, per term.

1st Class	\$15.00
2nd "	10.00
3rd "	5.00
Incidentals	2.00

Over, industrious, obedient boys will be gladly received.—Tuition due on the last day of the term.

D. F. SMITH.

CABINET SHOP!

THE undersigned have again commenced the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, and are prepared with all the necessary lumber and material for the manufacture of every description of

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

Secretaries,
Bureaus, (not Freedmen's)
Best Cottage Bedsteads,
Lounges, Tables,
Wardrobes,
Safes, &c. &c.

All of which will be made of the best material, and in the most elegant, neat, durable and fashionable style, and sold at reasonable rates for Cash or Country Produce.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited; and all persons needing Furniture, are invited to call at their shop, just below Crow's corner, on the west side of main street, and examine their stock, the quality of their work, and leave their orders.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
JOHN M. SMITH.
Jacksonville, June 9, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with new wagon bed and gear included.

Mrs. M. ROWLAND.
Jacksonville, May 28, 1866—4f.

Shortest & Cheapest Route
FROM
Montgomery to Talladega, Ala.

Via Wetumpka, Central Institute, Brookville, Nixburg, Bradford and Sylva. Daily Stage line from Montgomery to Wetumpka Sunday excepted—reconnect at Wetumpka with a Tri-Weekly Horse Line to Talladega on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.—arrive at Talladega on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—Stage will leave Montgomery on the Exchange Hotel at 3 P. M., arrive at Wetumpka at 5 P. M.—leave Wetumpka at 8 A. M., arrive at Montgomery at 11 A. M.—Passengers going this route can find conveyance at Bradford for Talladega Springs.

J. H. SARGEANT, Proprietor.

Rates of Fare.

From Montgomery to Wetumpka	\$2.50
Central Institute	3.50
Brookville	4.50
Nixburg	4.50
Bradford	4.50
Sylva	4.50
Talladega	10.00

July 28, 1866.

NISBET, VANDIVER & CO.
DRUGGISTS,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Have just received and offer for sale a well selected stock of

Drugs & Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Liquors, for Medicinal purposes—Dye-Stuffs—Paints, Oils—Varnishes, Brushes, &c. &c.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 14, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW

UNDER THE SUN!

A New Era in Medicine!

Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following.

Know all men by these presents, That, on this, the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally came Joseph Hardcock to me, personally known as such, and being duly sworn, deposed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependencies thereof, for preparations or medicines known as MAGGIE'S PILLS and SALVE, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMETTER, [L. S.]
Notary Public,
Wall street, New York.

June 1st, 1866.

Dr. MAGGIE—I take my pen to write you on my great relief, and that the pain in my side has left me at last, thanks to your medicine. Oh doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and assure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS, 115 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with chronic Diarrhea, and have been cured by Dr. MAGGIE'S PILLS.

WILSON HARVEY, 27 Pitt street,
New York, August 7, 1866.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who in pouring molten iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The molten iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan. 11, 1866.

My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron Foundryman; I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal; I tried Maggier's Salve, and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and anybody can now see me at Jackson's Iron Work 23 Avenue.

J. HARDY,
119 Goerick street.

Extracts from various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Maggier's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"I read for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggier has cured my headache, that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggier's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your salve behind my ears, and the noise left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonials

As this, but want of space compels me to conclude.

J. MAGGIE, M. D.

DR. MAGGIE'S
PILLS AND SALVE.

Are sold in Jacksonville, Ala., by
NISBET & VANDIVER.

Notice—None genuine without the engraved trade-mark around each box, signed by Dr. J. Maggier, 11 Pine street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cent per box.

July 14.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "METRIC FACE DIVINE." One elegant volume, with nearly 800 pages, and 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. WELLS. Editor PRAXINOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Price, post paid, \$5. Ad-dress FOWLER & WELLS, No. 345 Broadway, New York.

"New Physiognomy" is eminently practical, fully illustrated, and well suited to the wants of all. In the study of "the face" the reader soon learns to read each and every feature. Notes are classified as the Roman, Greek, Jewish, Soud and Celestial. The eyes speak all languages, whether black, blue, brown or hazel. In a like manner, cheeks, nose, ears, hands, feet, walk, voice, laugh, etc., are shown to be "signs of character."

In no other work is so much light thrown upon the character and destiny of mankind as in this, or the distinctive traits of nations and tribes so clearly pointed out. Portraits of distinguished persons of ancient and modern times, with biographical sketches and delineation of character, are given. DIVINES, ORATORS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, ARTISTS, POETS, PHILOSOPHERS, INVENTORS, SURGEONS, DISCOVERERS, ACTORS, MUSICIANS, etc., are included. It is an "Encyclopedia" of biography, acquainting the reader with the career and character of many great men and women of the past 1,000 years, and of the present—such, for instance, as Aristotle, Julius Caesar, Shakespeare, Washington, Napoleon, Franklin, Hancock, Bryant, Longfellow, Irving, Rosa Bonheur, Theodore Burr, Colburn, Bright, Lawrence, Oliver, Whittier, Thackeray, Dow, Knox, Richelieu, Hooper, Buckle, Dickens, Victoria, Wesley, Carlyle, Motley, Mill, Spencer, Thompson, Guthrie, Alexander, and hundreds of others. AGENTS WANTED. Book sent by return post or express, on receipt of Price.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVO LVERS, RIFLES,
Muskets and Carbines,
For the United States Service. Also,
POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS.
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES,
REVOLVING RIFES.

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and Office, should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, HON. N. Y.
Moore & Nicols, Agents.
No. 46 Courtland St. New York

Metropolitan Enterprise.
GRAND
ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jewelers' Association.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Depot 179 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jew-elry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list for \$1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country. Every person can make \$10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform you that you can obtain for one Dollar. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also, Terms to Agents.

Address **JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.**
179 Broadway, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store.
June 16, 1866

M. SALOMON,
Alexandria, Ala.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

WANTS all kinds of COUNTRY PRO-DUCE, such as Dried Peaches, Apples, Bees-wax, Tallow, &c., for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or Goods and Groceries exchanged at low prices.—Give him a call.

Sept. 1, 1866.

2,500 LBS. SUGAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
And For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE
To Justices of the Peace.

UNDER and by virtue of a late act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, defining the duties of Master and Apprentice, approved 23rd February, 1866, the Justices of the Peace are required to report to the Probate Courts of their respective counties, all minors under the age of eighteen years, within their respective counties, Beasts or Dis-tricts, who are Orphans, without visible means of support, or whose parent or parents have not the means, or who refuse to provide for and support said minors. Therefore the Justices of the Peace of Calhoun county, Alabama, are hereby notified to report to the Judge of Probate, all minors who are Or-phanes, (without distinction of color) in their respective Beasts, of the above description, on or before the 1st Monday in October next.

By Order of the Probate Court, Aug. 7, '66.
J. M. ANDERSON,
Sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Robinson Adams, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 14th day of Aug. 1866; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will make payment.

Sept. 1. Wm. B. ADAMS, Adm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

UNDER and by virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 3rd day of Sept. 1866, the undersigned administrators of the Estate of James Swink dec'd, late of said County, will sell at the residence of the deceased on Monday the 4th day of October next, the lands of which said dec'd died seized and possessed; to-wit:—One hundred & twenty acres in Section 28, township 14, range 8; being the west half of N E fourth, and S E fourth of N W fourth of said section. Also the N half of S E fourth of section 22, township 14, range 8, the west half of S W fourth of section 23, township 14, range 8, and S E fourth of S E fourth of section 22, township 14, range 8, and all that part of N E fourth of N E fourth of section 28, township 14, range 8, lying north of Unachee Creek. The land lying in sections 21, 22 and 23, being the Mill place.

Purchasers will be required to pay fifty dollars cash on the one hundred and twenty acres in section 28, and one hundred dollars cash on the Mill place, the balance that may be bid for said lands will be on a credit of one and two years. Interest from date. Equal installments with note and good security.

A. W. KIRBY & J. W. PHILLIPS, Adm's.

Sept. 8th, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Robinson Adams, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 14th day of Aug. 1866; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will make payment.

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UNDER and by virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 3rd day of Sept. 1866, the undersigned administrators of the Estate of James Swink dec'd, late of said County, will sell at the residence of the deceased on Monday the 4th day of October next, the lands of which said dec'd died seized and possessed; to-wit:—One hundred & twenty acres in Section 28, township 14, range 8; being the west half of N E fourth, and S E fourth of N W fourth of said section. Also the N half of S E fourth of section 22, township 14, range 8, the west half of S W fourth of section 23, township 14, range 8, and S E fourth of S E fourth of section 22, township 14, range 8, and all that part of N E fourth of N E fourth of section 28, township 14, range 8, lying north of Unachee Creek. The land lying in sections 21, 22 and 23, being the Mill place.

Purchasers will be required to pay fifty dollars cash on the one hundred and twenty acres in section 28, and one hundred dollars cash on the Mill place, the balance that may be bid for said lands will be on a credit of one and two years. Interest from date. Equal installments with note and good security.

A. W. KIRBY & J. W. PHILLIPS, Adm's.

Sept. 8th, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of Elisha Towns, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 18th day of May, 1866, by the Honorable A. Woods, Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun County. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

I. N. TOWNS, Ex'r.

Aug. 25, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF LAND.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of E. G. BARKER, late of Calhoun County, dec'd, under and by virtue of an order from the Probate Court of said county will proceed to sell for distribution at the late residence of dec'd, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth and N. W. fourth of S. E. fourth of section 17, Township 16, Range 11. All of Section 20, Township 16, Range 11, lying on the south side of Tallapoosa river, except the lower. All of the West half of Section 22, Township 16, Range 11, lying on the south side of said river, except forty acres sold by said E. G. Barker dec'd, in his life time, off the east end of said half section.

The above Lands will be sold in lots as follows:

No. 1.—SEVENTY FOUR Acres Tallapoosa River bottom with Thirty-five acres cleared, in Sec. 20, T. 16, Range 11.

No. 2.—NINETY TWO Acres, with forty-five acres River bottom cleared, on which is a good dwelling, out houses, stables, corn crib &c. in Sections 20 & 22 Township 16, Range 11.

No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED & ELEVEN Acres River bottom land, Thirty acres cleared, in Section 22, T. 16, Range 11.

No. 4.—Comprises the S. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth and the S. W. fourth of S. E. fourth of S. 17, T. 16, R. 11.

Terms of Sale.—Twelve months credit from day of sale, note with approved security.

WILLIAM BARKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 15 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

John M. Bagley, At Rules before the Register 36th vs. District Northern Mary E. Kidd. Chancery, Division Calhoun Co. Ala., on Thursday the 6th day of Sept. 1866.

THIS day came the Petitioner John M. Bagley by his Solicitors and moved the undersigned Register & Master in Chancery for an order setting a day for the hearing of his petition filed to office this day, for the purpose among other things, of having a new Trustee appointed in the place of J. A. Turnipseed, now deceased, who was formerly Trustee in certain deed of Trust, made by one Paton T. Kidd & Mary E. Kidd, conveying to the said J. A. Turnipseed, one House and Lot in the town of Oxford, Ala., in Trust, to insure the payment of a certain promissory note due John M. Bagley & Co. It is therefore ordered by the Register that Monday the 8th day of October next, be set for the hearing of said petition. It is also ordered that notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring the said Paton T. Kidd and Mary E. Kidd to appear before me, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said Monday the 8th day of October next, and show cause if any they have, why said appointment should not be made and the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

Sept. 8, 41.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,
Sept. 13th A. D. 1866.

THIS day came Wm. M. HAMES Administrator of the estate of Sarah Ann Cummings deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described lands to-wit: the south east fourth of section twenty nine, in township sixteen, range eight, East. Also Twenty acres, a portion of the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section fifteen, township sixteen range eight, east in Coosa land district, containing in all one hundred and eighty acres more or less; that the personal property of said estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and he therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing and empowering him to sell said land for the payment of the debts thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the court that FRIDAY the 26th day of OCTOBER next be set for the hearing of said petition and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day; as a notice to all persons concerned, to appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 26th day of October 1866, and to defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ON Monday the 1st day of October, 1866, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Jacksonville, on a credit of twelve months, the following articles: 3 Lots of land, 1 chest of Carpenter's Tools, 1 Stone, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Water Saw, 1 Loom Frame, 1 lot of Hand Saws, 1 Book Case, 1 plated Stove, 1 Straw Bed, 1 Oreside and Blade. All accounts in dollars cash, over five dollars note with approved security.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of John T. Hollingsworth, late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Hon. the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at the court house door in said county, on the 1st day of October, 1866, the Land belonging to said estate, described as follows, to-wit: The East half of the south east quarter of section No. twenty-two, Township No. 14, Range No. 8, in the Coosa Land District, situate in said county, except the widow's dower therein—to be sold on 12 months credit from the day of sale, purchaser giving note bearing interest from day of sale, with at least two approved securities. JAMES R. HOLLINGSWORTH, Adm'r.

July 28, 1866.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS

All persons indebted to the firms of Parlee, Crow & Co. and Parnee & Munnally are notified that they may find their accounts in the hands of Wm. H. Fleming until the 15th day of September next, after which time all that are not settled by payment or note, will be handed over to an officer for collection. Those who cannot pay all, are earnestly requested to pay a part.

JOSEPH NUNNELLY, Aug., 5th 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

THE undersigned, as administrator of the will annexed of the Estate of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Honorable L. J. Standefer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described LAND, to-wit: The north east fourth of the north east fourth of section five, township 15, range 8; and the north east fourth of section 15, range 8; and the west half of the north east quarter of section 4, township 15, range 8, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Said Land will be sold on one and two years credit, with interest from day of sale; one half the purchase money due within months after date and the other half due two years after date, with approved security.

Also, by order of the same court, will be sold on the premises in Cherokee county, Ala. Monday the 1st of October, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, a large portion of it Terra pin creek bottom.

ALEX. O. STEWART, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

THE undersigned, administrators of the Estate of Moses Whiteside, late of Calhoun county, deceased, under and by virtue of an order of the Probate court of said Calhoun county, will proceed to sell, for distribution, on

Monday the 17th day of September, 1866.

At the late residence of dec'd, the following described Lands, belonging to said estate, to-wit: The west half of north west fourth of section 3, township 13, range 11; the north east fourth of section 4, township 13, range 10—and the north east fourth of section 4, township 10, in all Two Hundred and Eighty Acres more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, Under an order from the same Court, will be sold, one \$500 BOND of the Alabama Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, in Twenty Shares of Preferred Stock in said Railroad company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Credit of Two months from day of sale, with interest from date, with approved security.

J. W. LEDBETTER, J. W. WHITESIDE, Adm's.

Aug. 11, 1866.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Cherokee county, to me directed, in favor of Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the Estate of G. Williams, deceased, and against Thomas Williamsworth, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, within the usual hour of sale, before the Court House door in Town of Jacksonville, on MONDAY the day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described Land, to-wit: The south half of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section township 15, range 9, one hundred and forty acres more or less—levied on as the property of the Defendant to satisfy said fi. fa. this 24th day of August, 1866.

J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Sept. 1, 1866—\$12 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county,
Sept. 10th A. D. 1866.

THIS day came James M. Webster, administrator of the Estate of Sarah Sims, deceased, and filed in office his petition representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described lands, to-wit: The east half of the south east fourth of section 20, township 14, range 7 east in Coosa Land District.

He further represents, that said Land should be equally, fairly and beneficially distributed among the heirs and distributees of said estate without a sale thereof; representing that the following named heirs and distributees of said estate reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, to-wit: Pinckney Sims, and G. Sims, who reside in Ellis county, State of Texas, post office not known.

He therefore asks an order of court authorizing him to sell said Land for the purpose of distribution among the heirs and distributees of said estate and for the payment of debts of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, on the 27th day of September next, 1866, for the hearing and determining upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for forty days prior to said day, as a notice to said heirs and distributees of said Estate, to appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 27th day of Sept. next, and to defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said office this 10th day of August, 1866.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ON Monday the 1st day of October, 1866, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Jacksonville, on a credit of twelve months, the following articles: 3 Lots of land, 1 chest of Carpenter's Tools, 1 Stone, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Water Saw, 1 Loom Frame, 1 lot of Hand Saws, 1 Book Case, 1 plated Stove, 1 Straw Bed, 1 Oreside and Blade. All accounts in dollars cash, over five dollars note with approved security.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.

HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Waters, Powers, Renting of Property, etc. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee, and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon wheels, Buggies, etc. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop.
March 3, 1866. **A. B. WEBB**

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons &c.
repaired by
E. B. McCLELLAN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS
The undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Phares, of Selma, to sell on very fair commissions, the Flour manufactured at these Mills for market, I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping and accounting for sales, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring it, sacks of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices.
The services of Mr. P. M. Mowery, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
June 30, 1866—1f.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
Of Alabama,
Has located in the country near Scotch, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for
PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI, DISEASES OF FEMALES, Etc.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.
Feb. 23, '65.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX.
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.
WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall, also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.
WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
General Collecting Agent.
Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala., continues the practice of Law in all its branches, in Calhoun and adjoining counties, will give special attention to drawing Wills, Deeds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney; to the Probate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guardianships; and will also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Lands.

G. C. ELLIS, J. H. CALDWELL.
ELLIS & CALWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.
Jan. 6, 1866.

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 14.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of **BOLTING CLOTHS** of superior finish.
Having sold this same make for the last 26 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected.
JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stencil Tools.—No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital
\$500,000.

Risks taken on MERCHANDIZE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes insurable, at reasonable rates.
M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office east side of the public square.
January 6, 1866.—6m.

WESSON & HUNTING,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
12, Cortlandt Street, opposite Western Hotel, NEW-YORK.

A. M. WATKINS, Late of Chickamauga
June 2, 1866.—3m.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved.
24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:
Through Passenger & Freight Trains.
Passenger trains will leave Selma daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M. do do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 night do do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M. do do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,
Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M. And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M. Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.
Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Marianna Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Talladega, Gilmer & Co.'s splendid line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.
Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00.
E. G. BARNEY.
June 9, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Sheild in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm, or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. Kennedy for settlement.
J. W. KENNEDY,
W. K. SHEILD.
The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.
Aug. 25, 1866. **J. W. KENNEDY.**

New Steam Grist Mill.
THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity require into meal of as good quality as can be made by any mill of the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.
G. SOUTHER.
March 17, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. R. Railroad.
CASH!
200,000 Cross-Ties.
PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be got from young and thrifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.
Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.
All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
June 16, '66, Sup't. & Ag't for Lessee.

THOS. BERRY, J. M. ELLIOTT,
CHAS. M. HARPER, JOHN M. BERRY.

Berry, Elliott & Co.,
GROCERS.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT & STEAM-BOAT WHARF, 43
Rome, Ga.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
which we offer to the trade at a small advance on cost.

COTTON OR PRODUCE
shipped us for sale, shall have special attention, and liberal CASH ADVANCES will be made on the same, if desired.
BERRY, ELLIOTT & CO.
Sept 8.

J. J. COHEN,
ROME, GA.
Wholesale Merchant.
Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.
All orders will have prompt attention.
A. G. PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.
PITNER, COOPER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. COHEN, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1865.—6m.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25.—1f

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS,
ROME, Ga.
NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power.
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks, BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blast Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grist-mills, &c.
CASTINGS
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight. Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles;
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.
We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.
Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.
Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.
NOBLES & MITCHELL,
JAS. NOBLES, sr., Thos. P. MITCHELL, Cash.
JOHN W. NOBLE, Master Mechanic & Draftsman
WM. NOBLE, GEORGE NOBLE,
SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

NEW DRUG STORE.
No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.
"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY, W. S. GIBBONS.
TURNLEY & GIBBONS
ASSORTMENT to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,
Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,
We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us! In addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Hearnis, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED. Also, Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.
Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky.
For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,
22 oz. Benzole Acid,
50 lbs. Nitric "
50 " Muratic "
136 " Sulphuric "
84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,
100 oz. Sulf Quinine,
275 lbs. Alum,
57 " Sp's Ammonia,
63 " Niter Dulcor,
27 " Asafoetida,
38 " Balsam Capoeia,
53 " Blue Mass,
50 " Refined Borax,
32 " Calomel,
41 gals. Castor Oil,
12 boxes Casted Soap,
10 lbs. Chloroform,
12 " Cream Tartar,
50 " Dover Powder,
100 " Ginger,
100 " Black Pepper,
50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd.,
50 " Gum Arabic,
25 " Gum Myrrh,
50 " Prescod Hops,
2000 " White Lead,
200 " Red Lead,
5 lbs. Tanner's Oil,
3 " Linseed Oil,
7 " Kerosene Oil,
2 " Machine Oil,
54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,
200 " assorted Corks,
12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine,
35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,
200 " Epsom Salts,
50 " Flower'd Sulphur,
321 " Brimstone,
600 " Coppers,
27 " Gum Opium,
5 " Powdered Opium,
19 " Iodide Potash,
20 doz. Scheffer's Powders,
300 lbs. Bi Carb Soda,
25 ozs. Tannin,
25 lbs. Sugar of Lead,
12 doz. Concentrated Lye,
50 lbs. Madras Indigo,
100 " Lamp Black,
100 " Black Lead,
172 " Chrome Green,
172 " " Yellow,
800 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,
123 gals. Varnishes, assorted.
Rome, Ga. August 25, 1866.

MUSIC LESSONS
ON the PIANO, given by MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 20, '66.

Read This!
ON and after Monday the 3rd inst., the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland, may be found in my possession. Said claims have been deposited with me for immediate collection by Daniel T. Ryan, who owns them now individually. I therefore give timely notice to all persons thus indebted to call on me at my office without delay, and pay up at once, and save costs. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—Calland see me.
Wm. M. JAMES,
Office No. 4,
Office Row,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
September 1st, 1866.—1f.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.
Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
November 18, 1865.—1f.

REMOVAL.
DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent.
Nov. 25, '65.—1f

Editorial Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

New York, Sept. 6, 1866.

The political excitement grows apace in depth and intensity. To my mind the aspect of public affairs is extremely serious. In 1860 I thought I perceived the portents of a coming storm, and in 1866 the signs of revolution are even more ripe than they were then. This struggle is distinguished from the ordinary conflicts between the Ins and Outs for the possessions of the powers and emoluments of the Government. We have a conflict in the Government itself—a deadly lock for the mastery between the Executive and Legislative departments. Thus, a color of legality is given to the cause of both the contending parties, and the sanction of a patriotic gloss is imparted to a contest which, at best, is waged for the spoils of power. Both sides are in dead earnest, too, so that we have two essential elements of a revolution of force—first, through passions, and next, deep interests. When those two are combined in a struggle for power under a popular government blows are not far off, and a spark may fire the train of a civil conflagration. There is no mistaking the character of the spirit which burns in the Radical party. Beas Butler and Parson Brownlow are its true oracles. They "see red" denounce extermination against their enemies, and thirst for the blood of their Northern opponents as well as of Southern "Rebels." The President is pursued with indecent and ribald malignity, and it will not be the fault of Radical orators and editors if some crack-brained person is not inspired to take his life. The vital power of the American experiment of popular government is about to be subjected to its crucial test, and if it survives and surmounts the perils of the present agitation, and carries the country through the coming year without civil war, it will merit all the eulogies that enthusiastic sophomores have lavished upon it. But we have not an issues here that cannot be settled to the satisfaction of either party by the ballot and forms of law? Suppose the North endorses the Congress, and nearly a third of the States are still denied representation? Does that settle the question that this is a Congress of the United States and not a rump? How are two Presidents and those who agree with him to dispose of the of the conviction that this is not a constitutional legislature, but a body of usurpers? It is necessary to adhere to and act upon this conviction, or forfeit their public honor and give over the Government to a complete revolution and a numerical tyranny. The President and his friends cannot halt but must go forward to maintain the constitutional position they have taken. On the other hand, suppose sufficient changes are made in the fall Congressional elections to give the South and the conservative North a majority in the next Congress, while those of the South are excluded, the quorum will be in the hands of the Radicals? How could such a hitch be smoothly surmounted? Here are two bodies, both claiming to be "the Congress," and the right to legislate for this great country and to disburse its six hundred millions of revenue. There is no moderator but passion in the chair, and no common arbitrator but the sword. Unless the Radicals are duncihills and back out, it is difficult to perceive how a collision could be avoided. The Radicals say the war is not over and the South is not half conquered yet. Here would be the opening for such truculent heroes as Butler and Banks and Brownlow, and we have a right to assume that they would seize their arms and "go in." In this connection a gallant and scarred Confederate soldier remarked to me the other day, that he wished those Radical fire-eaters could be given a fair field to gratify their stomach for this sort of a fight, and that the Government, and the Democrats and Conservatives of the North would stand off and let them try conclusion with the objects of their hatred. He thought it would be a labor of love and of patriotism to clean out the pestiferous crew and relieve the country of a band of dangerous and vindictive agitators. But it won't come in that shape. We have had a sectional war; the next will be a civil war, with the North for its field and the Government divided and the people arrayed against each other. Nothing can avert it, as it appears to me, but the triumph of the President's policy of peace and restoration at Northern polls; and this I am not yet prepared to predict. I do not think that the appeal is ready to be made from "Phillip drunk to Phillip sober." The Radicals are extremely active, and are dragging the mind with every possible stimulant to keep up its war intoxication. Vermont looks as if the patient liked the liquor and enjoyed the inebriation. On the other hand the just and generous course finds powerful auxiliaries in such men as Seward, Beecher, Doolittle and Raymond, and

the leading men of the Army and Navy, headed by Grant and Farragut. Phillip is getting sober, but will be get sober soon enough to save the country from the great danger that environs its peace and the safety of its Government? *Quien sabe?* J. F.

REPORT OF GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:
Sir: In obedience to instructions, dated May 9, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, "to examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States, through which I might pass, towards the Government of the United States," I have the honor to report:

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the General Government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it, anxious for Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well disposed toward every man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore prosperity to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people. Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in lounging round the courtrooms and bars in chicken fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war: many of them have been killed; but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men and a number of the poor whites, who have formed gangs for horse stealing. It is they who, in some instances have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill treated the Freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the South a feeling of hostility toward the United States Government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the Government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrage have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together, and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society. The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, has extended over particular belts of the country, and like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage and oppression.

For five years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their Government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy it is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number

To My Friends of Calhoun County.

As you are all apprised of the fact that I have resigned the office of Sheriff of your County, I wish to make a statement by way of apology for not doing after you had so kindly favored me with your suffrage. All I have to say consist of facts. It would take a full column to do full justice to my feelings on this subject, which I shall not attempt to do at the present, but give only a few of the outlines.

Sometime before the 1st Monday in November, 1865, I offered my services to the voters of this county for Sheriff, after which three others did likewise. They were all gentlemen of good standing, and I think every way worthy of the trust; but it so turned out that I was chosen; and I assure you, no man ever appreciated the favor more than I did and do yet, and under such circumstances, no man ever regretted more than I do to give up the office before the time expired. But the truth is, I could not do otherwise; so now for some of the reasons, tho' I fear I cannot make you see it as I feel it.

In the first place when the election was over I was out of money. I set in on the prospect of the office and have lived on that time until now, I have not taken in fifty dollars of cost; my expenses all the time have been something, and I must say a good deal, which will hereafter be substantiated by my successors in office, if things do not change materially, and they perform the duties of the office as I have tried to do. Under such unfortunate circumstances I have lived for one year, and lived as economically as any man could; but in spite of all my efforts I am dunned for money every day, and more debts coming due to be dunned on. I have not a respectable garment to wear—buying tobacco to chew, feeding my horse on hay only, and his feet tender for want of shoeing, and I not able to help it, what must I do?

I have used all my wit and strength to continue in the office and not give it up, but without success. I have offered it with entire proceeds to men if they would give me a home, so that I could go to work and raise some capital, but they refused. Then I have offered men all they could make if they would ride for me, and I be responsible for their acts, so that I could get all my papers executed, but all to no effect. By the time they learned the difference between a capias and a writ of dower, they would find they were making nothing, and quit.

When I went into the office, I determined to try to make a good Sheriff, & give satisfaction, but found it impossible to do so without money or assistance. And now I ask, what else could I do under these circumstances, but quit Sheriffing, go to work, try to make something to pay my debts, and prepare to marry before it is too late.

Respectfully,
J. M. ANDERSON.
Jacksonville, Sept. 20, 1866.

The Negroes of the South to be Put on a War Footing.

The National Intelligencer says: The organ of the Radicals in this city is urgent for the passage of laws by Congress to organize the negroes of the Southern States on a military footing. It says that "it cannot be expected that the State Governments (South) will organize on any basis the loyal black militia.—Congress must therefore take the matter in hand. The black militia can be organized into separate companies and regiments, just as they were during the war. The negroes North and the negroes South must be educated to become soldiers."

If anything could surprise us in the course of the Radicals, it would be the avowal of such a policy as this at the present time. That they should gradually and eventually urge this measure was certainly expected, but that they should at this early a day, without any preliminary preparation, announce so dangerous and revolutionary a programme as this, is calculated to "give us pause."

Can anything be imagined more dangerous to the relation as the two race South than the military organization of the negroes at this time into "separate companies and regiments, just as they were during the war?"

And why is this to be done? Is there any danger of foreign war? And if there were such danger, is there any fear of our not having the means of raising sufficient armies, without organizing the negroes now? It is evident that there is no necessity whatever for this military negro organization, growing out of the apprehension of a foreign war.

Then why is it urged? The key to this policy is furnished in the very article from which we have been quoting. It speaks of "the loyal black militia." The white race of the South are to be distrusted as disloyal, and the Government is to foster "the loyal black element as its only reliance."

A sudden swell of the river Zombre, a small tributary of Root river, Minnesota, on the night of August 16, drowned 21 persons. One whole family of 7 persons was lost.

There were eighty-one deaths in Galveston during August, of which seventeen resulted from cholera, and thirteen from cholera morbus.

The New York Sun has come out boldly conservative. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has strong tendency in the same direction.

The Dawning of a New Civil War.

In reply to an article in the Pittsburgh Chronicle asking, "Do you hold the present Congress to be constitutional, and what do you think of the distinct declaration of the President at Detroit, that it is unconstitutional? Do you understand the President to have resolved, should the Republican preponderance be perpetuated in Congress to recognize the Southern members, and such as will go with them as the true one? and if he has formed such a purpose what do you think of it?"

The New York Times, of Wednesday answers in a long editorial from which we make the following extract:

"By law Congress thus consists of 241 members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, 121 of members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburgh Chronicle begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress and as clothed with all the power of legislation.

Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The Radicals have foreseen it and have been preparing for it. They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force, and rouse the country to another conflict of arms. It was with direct reference to such a contingency that Gen. B. F. Butler was last winter made commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts. It was for the purpose of preparing for this, that a bill was brought into Congress last winter calling on all the Northern States to re-organize, discipline and arm their militia, and proposing to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members said openly on the floor of Congress that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority when it should arise, that the negroes of the South should be prepared and armed for it also, and that the President and his cabinet, and everybody in Congress who stood by him, should be driven headlong into the Potomac.

Senator Wilson in a late speech asserted that the salary of a Congressman is grossly inadequate to the expenses entailed by the position, illustrating it by saying that if he should die at Washington, his friends would be obliged to subscribe the sum necessary to send his body home.

If that is true, how is it that many men enter Congress poor, and come home after one term rich? How is it that ex-Secretary Harlan, who ten years ago was not worth \$5,000, has accumulated, on a salary of \$2,000 per year, a fortune of nearly half a million dollars? If Wilson is economical doesn't Harlan steal?—St. Louis Times

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland Herald says that as Andy Johnson was retiring from the platform at Elvira, Ohio, a few inconsiderate persons uttered audible groans, when the President turned and said: "You will grow worse than that before you get through. The damned always groan!"

FIRE IN TALLADEGA.—There was another fire in Talladega on the 8th inst. It was discovered about one o'clock A. M. The stores of Messrs. McAfee & Zelinski, and the dwelling of Mrs. Simmons, were burned. The Talladega Reporter says:

This calamity falls heavily on Judge McAfee, he having been burned out on January 1st, on the east side of the square. His losses by fire this year are considerable. Mrs. Simmons sustains a heavy loss in the burning of her building.

Mr. McAfee's goods were nearly all saved, none of Mr. Zelinski's.

Poor House Notice.

THE Poor House of Calhoun county, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1866, for the year 1867. Persons wishing to bid for it, will attend at my office on that day, and hand in their bids.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantities, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and if the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Uterine and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Magguel's Biletics, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Magguel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 11 Pine Street, New York, Drs. NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of T. K. Langford, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of Feb'y, 1866, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court for Calhoun County Ala.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Sept. 20,
CAMILLA A. LANGFORD, Adm'x.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa's issued from the Circuit Court of Talladega county, and to me directed: one in favor of Dan T. Bush, Ex'r and against Thos. G. Matison and John Talbert, the other in favor of W. C. & H. W. Talbert and against Thos. G. Matison and George F. Matison, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday 5th day of November, 1866, the following described Lands lying in said county, to-wit: the west half of south east fourth section 31, township 16, range 8; also, all that portion of the east half of south east fourth of section 31, township 16, range 8, lying in Calhoun county—levied upon as the property of T. G. Matison, to satisfy said f. fa's.

S. D. McCLELEN, Sheriff.

Sept. 20—312.

An Old Song set to a New Tune.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about."



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's Rat Roach, &c. Exterminators. Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c."

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exterminator. Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c."

"Costar's Electric Powder for Insects. Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs, Insects on Plants, Beets, Ants, &c."

"Beware!!! of all worthless imitations."
"See that 'COSTAR'S' name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy."
Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
484, Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers, everywhere South.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of Rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

"See 'COSTAR'S' advertisement above."

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; who ever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs cats and traps for this business.

Scientific American, N. Y.

"See 'COSTAR'S' advertisement above."

1866.

"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect Rat-killing meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken."

Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror.

"See 'COSTAR'S' advertisement above."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, everywhere South.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
New Orleans, La.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sarah Ann Cumming, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 29th day of AUGUST, 1866; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.

Wm. M. HAMES, Adm'r.

Sept. 15th 1866.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SELMA

Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, Talladega. J. H. AUNSPAUGH, Selma.

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Central Warehouse Building,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO.,
Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, Ala.
July 7, 1866—3m.

W. G. PRIVETT, R. H. CROSWELL

PRIVETT & CROSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

HEAD OF CITY WHARF,

SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866—5m.

GEO. P. BURNETT, E. B. MARTIN, I. L. SWAY.

BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE

AND

FLAX

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Glassware, &c.

Will continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.

Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Baggings and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c., &c.

East side Broad street near Water,
June 9, 1866. SELMA, Ala.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 5, Water Street,
SELMA, Ala.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

BRANDIES—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., imported; Ginger, Imitation Cognac.

WHISKIES—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vinmont's Old Bourbon; Shennandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XXX (V.V. Pils); Dexter's; Violette; Monongahela Old Ambrosial Brandy, very superior; Melan's old Irish and Ramsey's Scotch, imported.

RUM—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.

GIN—American and Imported.

WINES—Assorted Claret, in casks and cases; Champagne, Standard and Fancy brands, in quarts and pints; O. Porto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS of Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.

PEPPERMINT, Cherry Bounce, assorted Punches and Cocktails; Brandy Cherries, Absynthe, Kirschenwasser, Curacao, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints; Lager Beer, &c., in casks.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnapps: White Wines, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wines and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.,
Selma, June 16, 1866—3m.

N. D. JOHNSON, R. A. PETTIBONE, Talladega, Selma.

N. D. JOHNSON & CO.,

(Successors to L. W. Pettibone.)

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Office in Ala. & Ten. R. R. Warehouse,
Selma, Alabama.

HAVING leased the New, Fire Proof COTTON WAREHOUSE, with-

in a few yards of the Depot, we are prepared to Receive, Store, Forward, or Sell, all consignments with which we may be favored, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants and Planters will readily perceive that we possess unequalled advantages in the receiving and shipment of Cotton, and in the receiving and forwarding of Goods, being able to economize in "wharfage, dry-dock and handling of Goods. With these advantages, pledging our best efforts in the interests of our patrons, we respectfully solicit consignments.

Sept. 23—1y. N. D. JOHNSON & CO.

W. T. MIREE. R. JOHNSON

MIREE & JOHNSON,

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Gentlemen's Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HARDWARE & C.

BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

JOS. HARDIE. J. H. ROBINSON.

HARDIE & ROBINSON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

23 & 25 BROAD ST. (UP STAIRS,)

SELMA, ALA.

We respectfully invite consignments of Cotton, Flour or other produce intended for sale in our market, or for shipment to Mobile, New Orleans or New York, upon which we are prepared to make liberal cash advances. Also to furnish Baggings and Rope or Iron Ties.

Our old friends will find us ready to serve them faithfully, efficiently and honestly.

Address HARDIE & ROBINSON,
23 & 25 Broad Street
SELMA, ALA.

Sept 15—4m

T. S. BOWEN. C. W. HOOPER.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Corner Broad and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

J. G. BELL. W. T. BELL.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Sept. 8, 1866.

W. H. EAGER. W. T. R. WATSON.

EAGER & WATSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co.

SELMA, ALA.

HAVING secured ample and convenient storage, and forward all Goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch. Tarpaullins and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Goods sent to our care.

Consignments of COTTON and Produce respectfully solicited.

June 9, 1866—3m.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

SMITH, MOTES & CO.

Central City Insurance Building,

SELMA, ALA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

SADDLES,

HARNESS, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market. We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we leave nothing untried to please the fancy of all.

SMITH, MOTES & CO.,
Selma, Ala., May 26, 1866

J. F. TIMBERLAKE. JAMES LOTSPEICH,
Oxford, Ala. Selma, Ala.

TIMBERLAKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, Opposite Gee House,
SELMA, ALA.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce solicited.

WM. WHITE. A. J. PHARES,
Late of Jacksonville. Sumter Co.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

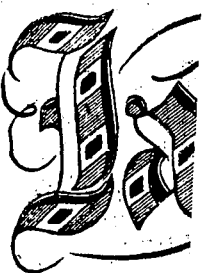
COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for 1500 BALES of COTTON in our new

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

And make liberal advances on consignments.

Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is our Agent, and all orders left with him for the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c.



OL. 30, N

Jacksonville Herald
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED
SATURDAY MORNING
J. F. GRAHAM

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